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4 April 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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BRIEFS

NUCLEAR TESTS ON MURURUA POSTPONED—The French Defense Ministry says it has postponed its 1983 nuclear testing program on Mururua Atoll in the Pacific. The defense minister, Mr Hernu, said in Paris the underground tests had been delayed for a few weeks for technical and meteorological reasons but he said the nuclear program would still go ahead. The French news agency, AFP, says the program calls for further research into the development of the neutron bomb and for testing of warheads for the Hades air-to-air tactical nuclear missiles. [Text] [BK240550 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 83]

CSO: 4200/451

MOKHTAR ON ASEAN DIALOGUE WITH SRV, EEC

BK210829 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0734 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 21 Mar (ANTARA-OANA)--A dialogue between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will be decided by ASEAN foreign ministers who will meet in Bangkok Wednesday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told reporters here Monday.

He made the statement after meeting President Suharto at the Cendana private presidential residence Monday to report about his planned departure for Bangkok.

Reports on a Vietnam-ASEAN dialogue was aired during the recent summit conference of the non-aligned movement in New Delhi.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, however, said that the dialogue was just a proposal and a decision on that matter is yet to be made.

It has become a common practice of ASEAN that decisions on all matters, including the Vietnam-ASEAN dialogue, should be taken unanimously by ASEAN foreign ministers, he said.

Besides the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok to discuss the proposed Vietnam-ASEAN dialogue, the foreign ministers will also hold a meeting with their counterparts from the European Economic Community (EEC) in the Thai capital city on 24-25 March.

The meeting of ASEAN and EEC foreign ministers will pick up the economic problem and the entry of ASEAN industrial products into the EEC market as the main topics of discussion, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said.

He went on to say that talks between ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from the EEC will emphasize the importance attached to the economic cooperation involving the two regional groupings, especially in the current world economic situation.

It is necessary to lay down a basic foundation for an economic cooperation between ASEAN and the EEC, given that the improvement of world economy in the future is most likely.

Besides putting the economy in the limelight at the Bangkok meeting, the foreign ministers of ASEAN and the EEC will also exchange views on political issues, specifically the Kampuchean problem on consideration that some EEC members possibly view the protracted Kampuchean issue from different perspectives.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said some EEC members reportedly wanted to give assistance to Vietnam but the Indonesian foreign minister favours the postponement of the aid for Vietnam. This is among the problems to be discussed in Bangkok, he added.

Asked about Indonesia's foreign policy in the next five years, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Indonesia will maintain her active and independent foreign policy in line with the five-point program (Panca Krida) of the fourth development cabinet.

"But our foreign policy will no longer be carried out in a low profile. We are going to invite many prominent leaders to come to Indonesia," he said.

Citing an example, he said that the recent visit of Comoro's foreign minister here is greatly contributing to the promotion of Indonesian image in the third world.

In this light, he added, technical cooperation involving the developing countries (TCDC), is very important. Indonesia in this respect is fostering and increasing cooperation under the TCDC framework, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said.

CSO: 4200/455

OPPOSITION ARISES TO CANDIDATE FOR ACEH REGENT'S POSITION

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Graffiti and Subversive Pamphlets in Banda Aceh Tied to Election for Regent"]

[Text] Graffiti and subversive pamphlets appeared in Banda Aceh last week. These activities were closely tied to the election process for the regent of Aceh Besar, which will take place in the near future. The pamphlets and graffiti were addressed to Aceh Governor Hadi Thayeb and Dr Zein Hasmy who are strong candidates for the office of regent of Aceh Besar.

The left side door of the Aceh Level I DPRD [regional legislature] building was not exempted from the graffiti which was printed in big letters in red paint. Meanwhile many stenciled copies of the pamphlets were circulated on Pocut Baren Street in Banda Aceh near the DPRD building and the office of the Aceh Besar regent. There was a sinister tone in these pamphlets as well as an appealing one. In general they rejected the idea of Zein Hasmy being orbited into the post of regent of Aceh Besar.

The emergence of graffiti, pamphlets and banners constitutes a movement against the proposal of a public figure, well known in Aceh Besar, as a candidate for the regent's office whereas earlier that person had been given the green light for the candidacy by the governor himself.

The Aceh governor responded to a newsman's question on Friday evening [31 December] by saying that he very much regretted that this happened at a time when a calm atmosphere was being fostered in view of the coming general session of parliament. "But the problem has not been resolved," the governor remarked. He said the process of organizing a slate of candidates for the post of Aceh Besar regent is moving along as regulated by law. "No element of force has been applied by anyone in deciding on candidates. All decisions have been made objectively with compromises made between those desired by the region and the center," the governor said. When this was explained to parties who might have misunderstood the situation, it was accepted, Hadi Thateb added.

Governor Hadi Thayeb appealed to the public and the press not to talk about or provide news that by nature served cross purposes. "Turn this matter

over to the legislative side," he remarked. Earlier Zakaria Alwi, chairman of the Aceh Besar Level II DPRD, stated his surprise at the appearance of the banners, pamphlets and graffiti. Besides, he said, the desires expressed therein properly should be channeled through his side.

Drs Zein Hasmy, candidate for the position of Aceh Besar regent (now on the staff of the inspector general of the Internal Affairs Department), according to this DPRD chairman and member of the PPP [United Development Party] faction, isn't too bad nor is he too good.

In reply to a question, he said the election process for the Aceh Besar regent will be completed before mid-January. He admitted that the PPP would not be proposing a candidate but he confirmed the names of several persons who were certain to be candidates in this election. They are Parioman Siregar, Drs Muhammad Yunus, and Drs Zein Hasmy.

Meanwhile Teuku Thayeb Ali, member of the Aceh Level I DPRD from the PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] faction, told SINAR HARAPAN that "small minded" individuals acted like this. "Naming these persons is an act of a naughty child," he added. Attention should properly be paid to maintaining order in the nation. "I believe Pak governor does not want to force his will on anyone particularly in this Pancasila democracy environment," Thayeb Ali said.

He also said that Aceh Governor Hadi Thayeb would not fall from office because of the way these naughty children have behaved, but he is convinced that this matter is closely tied to the efforts of certain groups who are trying to topple Hadi Thayeb from his position as governor--minimally they are trying to do this. However Thayeb Ali did not say which group was trying to do this. "The main thing is that the people of Aceh and the central officials already know this," he remarked.

0506

OSD: 4213/35

INDONESIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS SEEN FOR 1982-83

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Indonesia's balance of payments for fiscal year 1983-84 is expected to show a surplus of \$1.98 billion, although the value of exports will be smaller than the value of imports.

In the Financial Note and the draft budget for 1983-84 which were attached as supplements to President Soeharto's speech to a plenary session of Parliament on Thursday [6 January] it is stated that state receipts of foreign exchange from exports during fiscal year 1982-83 were estimated at \$20.04 billion, or 15.1 percent lower than in the previous year's budget.

On the other hand the value of imports is expected to increase by 5.2 percent for a total of \$20.86 billion. By comparison the total value of imports in fiscal year 1981-82 was \$19.83 billion.

During fiscal year 1982-83 expenditures for services, both in the oil as well as the non-oil sector, are estimated at \$5.42 billion. This indicates that things are going well in both the petroleum and non-petroleum sector, for the balance of payments for fiscal year 1982-83 will result in a deficit of \$6.24 billion.

To make up the deficit in the balance of payments the government is drawing on \$3,227,000,000 in the capital account, consisting of program aid amounting to \$26 million and project aid of \$3,201,000,000.

Receipts of capital by the government are recorded as having increased by 13.1 percent, compared to actual receipts in fiscal year 1981-82, which totaled \$2.85 billion.

In addition to the capital receipts by the government in fiscal year 1982-83 it is estimated that foreign exchange receipts from direct investments amounted to \$276 million, while other capital receipts totaled \$1.29 billion.

With increased capital receipts, both from government as well as from direct investment and other sources, the government has been able to increase

its debt repayment in fiscal year 1982-83 to a total of \$940 million. This amounts to an increase of 9.2 percent compared with a debt repayment in fiscal year 1981-82 of \$861 million.

Lower Exports

It is hoped that the Indonesian balance of payments for 1983-84 will continue to reflect a surplus, although there will be a deficit in the balance of payments on current account as a result of a smaller increase in the value of exports than the increase in imports.

In fiscal year 1983-84 it is estimated that the value of exports will only increase to a small extent to \$20.82 billion, while the value of imports will increase to \$21.31 billion, reflecting a trading deficit of \$490 million.

Expenditures for services, both for petroleum as well as non-petroleum purposes, are expected to total \$5.71 billion in fiscal year 1983-84 and will be larger than they were in fiscal year 1982-83.

To take care of these expenditures as well as the deficit in the balance of payments on current account, the government plans to increase government capital receipts to \$4.94 billion in fiscal year 1983-84 and other capital receipts to \$857 million.

In this way the government will have enough capacity to repay foreign debts. In fiscal year 1983-84 it is hoped that \$1.05 billion in foreign debts can be repaid.

This repayment of foreign debt will cause the surplus in the balance of payments for fiscal year 1983-84 to be somewhat smaller, or \$1.46 billion.

5170

CSO: 4213/36

INDONESIA

INFLATION RATE FOR 1982 REACHED 9.69 PERCENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Jan 83 p 2

[Article: "In 1982 Inflation Rate Was 9.69 Percent; Higher Than 1981 Rate of 7.09 Percent"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Rising prices of some commodities in the food group were the primary cause for an increase in the inflation rate in December 1982. Meanwhile, the basic necessities and miscellaneous goods and services showed no relative change in price. Another area, housing, although it showed only a slight increase, nevertheless continued to climb.

On the whole, the inflation rate in December was 0.61 percent. This was higher than the rate in the previous month of 0.44 percent. The inflation rate is calculated on the basis of the Index of Consumer Prices (IHK) in a group of 17 cities in Indonesia; this index consists of prices of food, housing, basic necessities, and other goods and services.

With the December inflation rate at 0.61 percent, this means that inflation throughout 1982 reached the level of 9.69 percent. Calculated in terms of the fiscal year, from April to December, the rate has reached 4.27 percent so far. Inflation in 1982 of 9.69 percent was well above inflation during 1981, when it was only 7.09 percent. The higher inflation in 1982 was caused by the government's decision to adjust the price of fuels at the beginning of 1982. The inflation rate in January, 1982, was 4.7 percent.

Whereas in November the housing element increased by 0.44 percent, in December the increase dropped to 0.41 percent. The housing element consists of the costs of housing, fuel, light and water, household furnishings, and household maintenance.

The largest increase in the housing element took place in the cost of housing. It is believed that this was caused by the continued increase in the price of a number of construction materials, like cement, wood, and wood products during that month. The increase in the price of these commodities was only 0.81 percent.

5170

CSO: 4213/36

INDONESIA

ADMIRAL SUDOMO COMMENTS ON NATIONAL SCENE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "End of Year Impressions and Message of Admiral Sudomo"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The world recession can still be absorbed because there is resiliency in the economic sector. This resiliency is a clear result of the development that has occurred during the first three 5-year plans. "Although exports are declining and export prices are worsening, this does not cause problems as in other countries," said Admiral Sudomo, deputy commander of the armed forces and commander of the Security and Order Command, on Friday [31 December].

He added that with the resiliency that we have the balance of payments is still in surplus, inflation has been reduced to below 10 percent, and foreign loans have not exceeded 10 percent [as published]. Per capita income at present is about \$525 per year. All of this is thanks to the existence of economic resiliency. Admiral Sudomo said: "If we did not have this resiliency, I think there would have been a collapse as a result of the recession." He was speaking with reporters at a luncheon at the Navy Club [Wisma Elang Laut] at Jalan Diponegoro 58 in Jakarta.

Although this was the case, Sudomo also felt that the recession had had an impact on Indonesia. Foreign exchange was in short supply, particularly after petroleum production was limited. In addition a number of export commodity prices had worsened. For example, the price of nickel had fallen by about 50 percent. Foreign exchange reserves had fallen from \$12 billion to about \$4 to \$5 billion. Industry was operating more slowly, and unemployment and the level of crime showed a rising tendency.

Sudomo also stated that the government has made a number of efforts to lessen the impact of the recession. The counter-purchase policy was a step taken in January 1982. In addition, postponing or reducing the size of some industrial projects or a reduction of industrial activity could also be attempted. The defense budget could also be reduced. "If it is reduced, this won't be a problem," he said.

Another possible kind of action would be to reduce the subsidy program. Fuel prices alone are subsidized to the extent of 1.2 trillion rupiahs. "I'm

not afraid of doing this, but that possibility exists. I think it would be better for us to be ready to deal with that question," he continued.

In 1983, Sudomo continued, there is a possibility that the recession will continue. He urged his listeners to tighten their belts and their alertness to face up to it. He said: "May the Year of the Pig [1983] be useful to us."

Regarding national stability in 1982 he considered it "firm, dynamic, under control," although there were problems like provocative sermons, strikes, and criminal activity.

Regarding religious sermons which he considered "provocative," this is a matter which should be turned over to the Minister of Religion for resolution. Regarding strikes, there were 183 in 1982, compared to 186 in 1981. About 45 percent of the strikes were over salary issues. West Java Province held the record with 74 strikes, followed by Jakarta with 57, East Java with 20, and Central Java with 14.

Within the industrial sector the textile industry had the largest number of strikes (28.7 percent of the total), followed by the chemical and pharmaceutical industry (13.7 percent), the metals and ceramics industry (10 percent), and the foundry and assembly industry (9 percent), in addition to small numbers of strikes in other industries.

Regarding the general session of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] in March 1983, he considered the atmosphere for the meeting would be "quite calm." This was different from the situation in 1978 when the general session was held. The atmosphere of calm, Sudomo added, was due to several circumstances. The successful general elections showed that "the legitimacy of the present government is real."

However, Sudomo did not forget to send a message to the people to continue to be vigilant regarding religious conflicts resulting from "provocative" sermons. He warned all concerned, "don't do anything that might increase tensions."

Regarding the general session of the MPR, up to 15 February the people are free to engage in various forms of activity such as meetings or seminars. After that he hoped everything would be "calm," so that, he said, "MPR members will be able to work properly." He didn't forget to express the hope to the members of Parliament and the MPR that "democracy under the Pancasila [five principles of the nation] will continue to be respected."

Regarding rumors about the membership of the forthcoming cabinet, Sudomo hoped that people would wait until March. On 11 March the president will be inaugurated. He said: "I think that on 12 March the composition of the cabinet will be made public."

When he touched on foreign policy questions, Sudomo also mentioned the issue of the "continental shelf" in the Natuna Archipelago area. The two sides to the question (Indonesia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam) maintained diplomatic relations, and discussions had been held in Jakarta and Hanoi. "This matter still remains to be resolved. Vietnam also wants to discuss it. The next meeting will be held in Vietnam," Sudomo said.

Regarding the Soviet espionage case in Indonesia some time ago, Sudomo said that this matter is still under investigation. It was not only the navy budget which the Soviet Union was looking into but also the charts on sealanes in the Makasar Straits. The sealane is deep enough for submarine traffic, compared to the shallow Straits of Malaka.

5170

CSO: 4213/36

PERTAMINA CHIEF ON OPEC OIL PRICE REDUCTION

BK181339 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1231 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Mar (ANTARA)--OPEC's decision to lower its reference price is a setback that could not be avoided in view of the prevailing world recession, according to Yudo Sumbono, head of the state-owned oil company, PERTAMINA.

Referring to the agreement reached in London on 14 March by an extraordinary OPEC conference to reduce the organization's benchmark price from 34 to 29 U.S. dollars per barrel, Sumbono said the accord spelled hardship for Indonesia. However, like in any other business there is a time for 'ups' and a time for 'downs' in the oil industry as well.

In a written address during a monthly roll-call of the oil company's employees in Jakarta, Sumbono said when conditions were good "we should not feel too proud as if our success was achieved by our own efforts." On the other hand when the chips were down "we should not despair nor surrender to fate."

Under the present world oil market conditions the best thing to do was to observe austerity in all economic sectors and step up efficiency in all spheres of activity. And this required sacrifices from all, he said.

In addition, increased efforts had to be made to offset the loss in export earnings from oil by developing natural gas into LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) and LNG (liquefied natural gas).

Sumbono said in carrying out development of the oil and natural gas sectors PERTAMINA was committed to the provisions contained in the main guidelines of state policy (garisgaris besar haluan negara or gbhn) recently adopted by the people's deliberative [as received] assembly (majelis permusyawaratan rakyat or mpr)--the supreme policy-making body of Indonesia.

CSO: 4200/455

NEW PRICES FOR CRUDE OILS FIXED 21 MAR

BK220928 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0733 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 22 Mar (ANTARA-OANA)--Indonesia has fixed new prices for its crude oils in accordance with the recent OPEC decision to lower its reference price from 34 to 29 U.S. dollars per barrel.

The listing of the new crude export prices was signed by Yudo Sumbono, president director of the state owned oil company, PERTAMINA here Tuesday and will apply with retroactive effect since 23 February 1983.

The new oil prices had been determined by virtue of a decision of the minister of mines and energy dated 21 March 1983.

According to the new price quotations NSC [North Sumatera crude]/Katara crude remains the most expensive of Indonesian petroleum types with its new rate fixed at U.S.\$31.15 per barrel compared with U.S.\$36.50 per barrel previously.

Klammo crude was the lowest priced at U.S.\$27.20 per barrel compared with U.S.\$32.00 previously.

Minas/SLC [Sumatera light crude] crude is now quoted at U.S.\$29.53 per barrel whereas in the past it was priced at U.S.\$34.53 per barrel.

	Price as per 11 Nov 1982 (U.S. dollars/bbl)	New Price Since 23 Feb 1983 (U.S. dollars/bbl)
1. SLC/Minas	\$34.53	\$29.53
2. Duri	33.10	27.85
3. Cinta	33.30	28.25
4. Arimbi	33.60	28.35
5. Jatibarang/Cemara	33.10	27.80
6. Handil	34.80	29.50
7. Sepinggan-Yakin Mix	34.00	29.00
8. Salawati	34.40	28.75
9. P. Juata-Sanga-Sanga Mix	34.00	28.70
10. Walio	34.40	29.00
11. Udang	34.10	28.70

12.	Arjuna	\$35.20	\$30.20
13.	Bunyu/Sembakung	35.20	29.90
14.	Attaka	36.25	30.95
15.	Bekapai	36.25	30.95
16.	Badak	36.25	30.95
17.	Arun Condensate	36.25	30.95
18.	NSC/Katapa	36.50	31.15
19.	Klamano	32.00	27.20
20.	Talang Akar Pendopo/Lirik (Tap/Lirik)	34.30	29.30
21.	Kelompok Palembang Selatan (KPS)	34.30	29.30
22.	Sangata	33.80	28.80
23.	Tanjung		
24.	Jambi	33.25	28.40
25.	Corr. [expansion unknown] Block/Tempino	33.40	28.40
26.	Bula	32.25	27.25

The crudes numbered from 1 to and including 17 are for export and those from 18 to and including 26 for domestic consumption.

CSO: 4200/455

MOKHTAR ON USE OF 'INDIAN OCEAN' TERMINOLOGY

BK230801 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0751 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 22 Mar (ANTARA/OANA)--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has appealed to newsmen not to use the terminology "Indonesian Ocean" for the Indian Ocean any longer.

The foreign minister made this appeal in his lecture to newsmen and other participants of the upgrading course on the Indonesia archipelagic concept and its implementation through the new law of the sea, which was organized by the national law promotion agency of the Ministry of Justice here Monday.

I have made similar appeals to the TVRI and RRI (Indonesian TV and radio broadcasting systems) and other newsmen, he said.

The terminology "Indonesian Ocean" was revealed by the old order government through a presidential decree.

The name "Indian Ocean," which was internationally accepted should have not been changed, the more so because this ocean was not [as received] part of our territorial waters, Mokhtar said.

At a United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea a group of delegations of African countries refused to support the archipelagic concept which was initiated by Indonesia if Indonesia continued to use the terminology "Indonesian Ocean for the Indian Ocean," the foreign minister said. What is the reason for the change? We have no intention at all to control the Indian Ocean, he added.

The group of African countries finally supported the Indonesian archipelagic concept so that it could be accepted by the conference participants, the foreign minister concluded.

CSO: 4200/455

CRUDE TEXTILE EXPORTS, TRADE WITH VIETNAM DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 5 Jan 83 p 12

[Article: "Indonesia To Export Textiles to Vietnam"]

[Text] In the near future Indonesia will export textiles to Vietnam in an effort to overcome the crisis in the domestic textile industry and at the same time meet a request from the Vietnamese Government, a SINAR HARAPAN source said.

The Indonesian Government will allocate funds to purchase domestically produced crude textiles, inventories of which have piled up recently, and will export them to Vietnam on credit.

The SINAR HARAPAN source did not reveal how much money would be allocated by the government to purchase these textiles nor what the repayment period would be for the credit extended to Vietnam.

Recently hundreds of millions of meters of Indonesian textiles, particularly of crude textiles, have been piling up in producers' storage areas due to several factors including the decline in peoples' purchasing power and both the legal and illegal entry of imported textiles.

"Through this allocation of funds by the government to buy crude textiles, the high inventories of the domestic textile industry will be reduced," the source said.

In addition to exporting crude textiles to Vietnam, the government will try to market them to various other developing nations that still require such textiles, the source added.

Request by Vietnam

The Indonesian Government's plan to export textiles to Vietnam is in response to a request by Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Tach to Drs Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperatives, when the foreign minister visited Jakarta at the end of October.

Drs Syuksri Alimuddin, spokesman for the Department of Trade and Cooperatives, told SINAR HARAPAN recently that in their discussion Nguyen Co Tach informed

Radius Prawiro of the intent of his government to import crude textiles from Indonesia through a loan with a 2-year repayment period.

On that occasion Radius Prawiro was unwilling to comply with this request because the repayment terms were felt to be unfavorable for the Indonesian side. At that time Radius could only promise that he would contact the Swiss Government about a loan to the Vietnam Government so that the request for textiles could be fulfilled.

Indonesia did not export anything to Vietnam in 1982, but in the previous year Indonesia recorded it has exported \$1.7 million worth of commodities to that country.

Vietnam also has not exported anything to Indonesia for the past several years. In spite of this, the biggest socialist country in Southeast Asia is interested in exporting "rock phosphate" and cement to Indonesia.

The value of Vietnam's total exports ranges between \$600 and \$800 million annually. Its main export targets are the Soviet Union, Romania and India. Vietnam exports coffee and rubber in addition to rock phosphate and cement.

Other than through the socialist countries, Vietnam meets its import requirements through Singapore. Its imports from Singapore are estimated to amount to about \$150 million annually.

Vietnam's crude textile requirements up to this time have been met by India.

In 1983 Vietnam will be producing oil and will export it by 1985.

6804

CSO: 4213/35

COAL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, DISCOVERY OF LARGE RESERVES DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 Jan 82 p 11

[Article: "Value of Coal Exports Dropping; Ombilin Coal Production Rises by 25.19 Percent"]

[Text] Production of the Ombilin coal mine in West Sumatra rose during 1982 to 302,572 tons or by 25.19 percent over that of its 1981 production of 241,687 tons.

This means that it overfulfilled its 1982 production target of 300,000 tons making 1982 production its highest since World War II, said Sazili, legal expert and chief of the P.M. [state-owned] Tambang Batubara Public Relations Office, in Jakarta on Tuesday [11 January].

Of this production, 142,604 tons are consumed domestically, namely by the Padang Cement Factory, Indonesian State Railways, small private businesses, P.T. [limited company] Inco and P.T. Aneka Tambang. This represents an increase of 5.44 percent over 1981 consumption of 135,236 tons. Total exports amounted to 103,844 tons or an increase of 13 percent over the past year's exports of 91,947 tons. The coal was shipped to Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, and South Korea.

Exports were recorded as netting \$5.55 million in foreign exchange or an increase of 38 percent over the 1981 figure of \$4 million.

Sazili said that while sales increased this year, they amounted to only 90 percent of the planned target of 275,000 tons.

This was due to "dumping" of coal by Australia in the last quarter of 1982. Australia sold coal from its huge stocks at a very low price.

Australia's huge stocks of coal resulted from the rampant worldwide recession. Japan, the biggest consumer of Australian coal, bought very much less last year.

P.N. Tambang Batubara does not know for certain how long Australia will maintain this dumping. Coal production costs in that country are high, and there have been many strikes for wage increases.

Because of this competition, P.N. Tambang Batubara temporarily has been forced to lower its export coal price from \$56 per ton to \$46 per ton, effective last November. Nevertheless, Sazili said, attempts are being made to penetrate new markets to increase or at least maintain exports in the future. In this regard the Bangladesh Government stated its interest in importing 70,000 tons of coal from Tambang Ombilin.

Kalimantan Coal Development

Concerning the development of coal in Kalimantan, Sazili explained that six cooperative contracts have been signed with foreign parties for explorations to be done in East and South Kalimantan Provinces.

This cooperation has proved encouraging with reports of hundreds of discoveries in several concession areas.

Three contractors, P.T. Arutmin, P.T. Kideco Jaya Agung and P.T. Utah, increased their survey activities by boring to a depth of 10,000 meters in about 100 holes during 1982.

In the P.T. Arutmin concession in Senakin Block 6, the boring uncovered layers of coal consistently 6 to 7 meters thick. Provisional figures for the Senakin area show total reserves of 150 million tons of coal accessible for open-face mining. The coal dates back to the Eocene Age, is of good quality, and could be exported.

The same is true for the Block 5 area of P.T. Utah's concession in Pasir Regency where the coal layer revealed ranges from 4 to 7 meters thick and stretches north to south along the Tanah Grogot River. It is provisionally estimated that there are tens of millions of tons of coal reserves there dating from the Eocene Age. The true total will be known only at the end of the year because boring will be done intensively early in 1983.

Similarly for the Block I area (Agip Overseas Ltd of Italy concession) and Block IV around the Mahakam River (Consolidated Coal Company of the United States concession) where much evidence of coal has been discovered indicating large reserves of coal.

Coal development in Kalimantan is expected to be able to move according to plan to meet domestic requirements in PELITA IV [Fourth 5-Year Development Plan] and thereafter, according to the P.N. Tambang Batubaru public relations chief.

6304

CSO: -113/35

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER PONIMAN MEETS PRESS

BK171351 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1325 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Mar (ANTARA/OANA)--"I am grateful to almighty God for being given the new trust," Army General Poniman said Wednesday night when he was asked by newsmen about his appointment as the new defence minister in President Suharto's IVth development cabinet.

He was met by the press at a farewell party organized by the army in his honor at the Balai Kartini Hall. Army Lieutenant General Rudini, who replaced Gen Poniman as the army chief of staff was also introduced in the ceremony.

Asked on the important tasks that would get his attention as the defence minister, Gen Poniman replied it would be adjusted to the program of the IVth development cabinet.

Two basic matters which according to him needed the sustained attention of the defence minister were the maintenance of national stability and the enhancement of the fraternity of the armed forces and the common people.

When asked on the separation of the job of armed forces commander from the job of defence minister as announced by President Suharto, he commented that it was in accordance with the stipulation of law no 20 year 1982 on the basic principles of national defence.

Gen Poniman was born in Solo, Central Java, on 18 July, 1926 but he was later brought up in West Java. When the war for Indonesian independence broke out in 1945, he joined the West Java Siliwangi Division. He was army chief of staff until recently.

CSO: 4200/455

INDONESIA

ARTICLE VIEWS TAXES ON PERTAMINA, CONTRACTORS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Government Regulation 41 of 1982: Manner of Payment of PERTAMINA and Production Sharing Contractors' Taxes"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--PERTAMINA [Indonesian National Gas and Oil Company] is required to pay taxes on 60 percent of its net business receipts on operations by PERTAMINA itself each month to the Ministry of Finance in the State General Treasury Account at the Bank Indonesia.

Production sharing contractors are required to pay company tax and taxes on interest, dividends, and royalties (PBDR) on 56 percent of net business receipts each month, no later than the 15th of the month following the month when they incur the obligation, depositing the money in the Foreign Exchange Account of the Ministry of Finance at the Bank Indonesia.

This requirement is contained in Government Regulation No 41 of 1982 concerning the obligation and manner of payment of obligations to the government resulting from operations by PERTAMINA itself and production sharing contractors. The government regulation, which was issued on 16 December 1982 and which in effect is retroactively, beginning with accounting year 1979-80, also concerns bonuses and retention funds earned by PERTAMINA from the production sharing contracts.

This provision was enacted in an effort to improve the administration of taxation in the oil and natural gas industry, as mentioned in Law No 8 of 1971.

The contractors must pay the remaining taxes which they owe for a given year no later than 3 months after the end of the accounting year of the company concerned. The payments must be made into the same kind of account. The contractors must also submit monthly and annual reports on the calculation of their company tax and PBDR tax obligations and the details of payments made to the Ministry of Finance.

Pertamina is required to pay directly all proceeds from exports of petroleum belonging to the government resulting from production sharing contracts to the Foreign Exchange Account of the Ministry of Finance at the

Bank Indonesia after receiving payment for the exports concerned. The companies must also deposit the value of government-owned petroleum used for domestic storage requirements to the State General Treasury Account at the Bank Indonesia, no later than 1 month after the oil is sold.

PERTAMINA is required to deposit other obligations incurred in the form of the government's share under production sharing contracts in the State General Treasury Account and the Foreign Exchange Account of the Ministry of Finance at the Bank Indonesia, respectively for deposits in rupiah and in foreign exchange, no later than 1 month after the time the obligation is incurred. PERTAMINA is required to submit monthly and semiannual reports on the calculation and actual payment of production shares owned by the government.

The size of the fee earned by PERTAMINA under production sharing contracts is determined to be 5 percent of net receipts resulting from the production sharing contract concerned. The remainder of the share earned by PERTAMINA under the respective production sharing contracts and fees received by PERTAMINA constitutes the government's share. This fee is subject to a 60 percent tax.

PERTAMINA is required to deposit each month its tax obligations as noted above in the State General Treasury Account and the Foreign Exchange Account of the Ministry of Finance at the Bank Indonesia, respectively for deposits in rupiah and foreign exchange, no later than the 15th of the following month. In that connection PERTAMINA is required to submit monthly and annual reports on the calculation and actual payment of taxes on fees earned to the Ministry of Finance.

In addition the government has also established a tax on bonuses received by PERTAMINA in the form of signature bonuses, data compensation bonuses, production bonuses, and bonuses in any other form or name obtained by PERTAMINA under the production sharing contracts. The tax on such bonuses will amount to 60 percent and will be deposited in the Foreign Exchange Account of the Ministry of Finance at the Bank Indonesia, no later than 1 month after the proceeds are received from the production sharing contractor.

The calculation and deposit of funds to cover the tax on fees and bonuses will be separate from the calculation and payment of taxes on net business receipts from other actions by PERTAMINA itself.

Professor Subroto, minister of mining and energy, in answer to questions from reporters after officially dedicating a number of diesel electricity generators (PLTD) at Denpasar, Bali, on Friday, 3 December, stated that the government regulation mentioned above was issued so that PERTAMINA would be in a position to pay its tax obligations.

The minister did not mention how much tax PERTAMINA must pay since the regulation went into effect, as it was backdated to the 1979-80 accounting year. However, another source has stated that the tax on fees received

by PERTAMINA over the past 3 years amounts to about 700 billion rupiahs. A total of about 400 billion rupiahs for the years 1979-81 must be paid in the first 2 months of 1983. The remainder, of about 300 billion rupiahs for the years 1981-82 [as published], will be paid later.

This should keep the state company rather busy, as at present it is trying to pay off its commercial debt. The basic commercial debt, which originally amounted to about 1.2 trillion rupiahs, has been paid off gradually, so that by next April it was estimated that only about 490 billion would remain to be paid. However, under the new regulation PERTAMINA is pessimistic about being able to meet this target.

5170

CSO: 4213/36

SUBVERSIVE GROUP LEADER IMRAN ASKS FOR PARDON

BK171355 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1257 17 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Mar (ANTARA/OANA)--Imran, the leader of the group after his name sake, who had been sentenced to death after being convicted for subversion, asked for presidential pardon in a letter dated 11 March 1983.

This was disclosed here today by A. Rahman Saleh, a member of Imran's defence counsel, after a meeting with Sudijono, chief of Jakarta District Court.

Saleh together with Teguh Samudera, also a member of Imran's defense counsel, met Sudijono seeking clarifications and at the same time asking for permission to meet Imran following the decision by the higher court to uphold the death penalty passed by the district court on their client (Imran). [sentence as received]

The Jakarta District Court meted out the capital punishment on 13 March 1982 on Imran, who had been found guilty of subversion charges. Among other things Imran was convicted for having delivered sermons that instigated his audience to distrust the government, the state ideology pancasila and the 1945 constitution.

Imran was also found responsible for the raid of Cicendo police precinct in Bandung in which several policemen were slain. In addition, Imran was proved to have masterminded the hijacking of the Garuda Woyla plane on its flight from Palembang to Medan in January of 1981.

Before asking for pardon from the head of state, Imran had agreed to withdraw his letter of appeal to the supreme court dated 7 March 1983.

CSO: 4200/455

FRETILIN ANNOUNCES MILITARY OFFENSIVE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Mar 93 p 3

[Text] An attack against Indonesian forces stationed in East Timor was decided upon by the FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] guerrilla command to commemorate the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries, the delegation of the Liberation Front has announced in Lisbon.

Speaking over the mobile Maubere broadcasting station, Kay Rala Xanana, guerrilla commander of the FRETILIN, declared that "in almost 8 years of armed resistance" the Front has learned that "only the heat of bullets will have enough power to awaken consciences put to sleep by the agreement."

Xanana then added, "It is not FRETILIN's wish to keep on killing to live, but at the same time it is unacceptable that self-destruction be required of the Maubere people and nation simply because of an unwillingness to kill."

In regard to the offensive begun on 25 February, there are 2,500 natives of East Timor fighting against the Indonesian armed forces. According to FRETILIN, the former have already temporarily occupied five small towns.

The liberation front may also be trying to counter the plans Indonesia may have had for starting new large-scale operations in East Timor in April or May.

East Timor and the Labor Victory in Australia

The importance of the Labor Party's victory in Australia in the context of the situation in East Timor was highlighted by socialist deputy Arons de Carvalho, who as head of a delegation from the [Portuguese] Assembly of the Republic, went to Australia last August in order to make contacts in reference to the East Timor situation.

Speaking to the news agency NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL Arons de Carvalho stated that "while the previous conservative Australian government held a position entirely favorable to Australia [as published] the laborites support the Timor cause and this support can change the current picture," bearing in mind that Australia has "a key position in the area."

The socialist deputy recalled that the decisions of the last congress of the Australian laborites promised that once they were in the government they would "revoke Australian recognition of the annexation of East Timor and initiate diplomatic action in the United Nations and other international organizations in support of self-determination for East Timor."

Arons de Carvalho did not, however, hide the difficulties surrounding this matter, the resolution of which is to a certain degree "dependent on present international circumstances."

9972

CSO: 3542/76

INDONESIA

IMPROVED SECURITY CONDITIONS IN EAST TIMOR NOTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Conditions in East Timor Are Now Good and Secure; Governor Carrascalao: Model Farmers From Bali Have Helped a Great Deal"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Dr Mario Vegas Carrascalao, the governor of East Timor, has stated that conditions in East Timor are now "good and secure." Speaking to the press after having been received by President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on Tuesday [4 January], Dr Carrascalao said that anyone, including any civilian member of the community, could now go anywhere in East Timor, day or night, without fear of being disturbed.

If in fact there are disturbances, according to Governor Carrascalao, these are simple criminal cases, like theft. He admitted that there are people living in the mountains who do not want to work. They try to make a living by engaging in robberies in other villages. However, this situation, according to Governor Carrascalao, is not new but was also the case during the former Portuguese colonial period. Indeed, the situation previously has been worse than now.

He said that the unsatisfactory situation now in East Timor is the result of a prolonged drought. Although this is the case, it is not too much of a problem because 1 month ago a food reserve was established by the central government. Answering questions from reporters, Governor Carrascalao said that East Timor is now working hard in the field of food production. To increase food production, one way being tried at present is to bring model farmers from Bali to show good farming practices.

He added that the farmers of East Timor are still too tradition-minded and use very simple tools. The background for this is that their level of education is also low, so that they are backward in terms of agricultural technique. With the arrival of model farmers from Bali, according to the governor, this has turned out to be very useful. In only 1 week it was apparent that what the model farmers from Bali were doing had begun to be imitated by the farmers of East Timor.

Based on these facts, according to Governor Carrascalao, it is hoped that in 1 or 2 more years East Timor will make progress in the agricultural sector.

He said that the model farmers from Bali have just been sent to Maliana, a regency which is the rice bowl of East Timor. However, later on they will be stationed in the Kowalima and Ermera regions, which are coffee plantation centers.

Beside obtaining guidance from the model farmers, the farmers of East Timor have also been given assistance in the form of seeds and agricultural implements, according to Governor Carrascalao.

5170

CSO: 4213/36

EAST TIMOR MILITARY COMMANDER DECLARES AREA SECURE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "FRETILIN Attacks Are Minor; East Timor Is Open to Visitors"]

[Excerpts] The armed struggle of the rebel bands in East Timor, the remnants of FRETILIN (East Timor Independence Front), consists of no more than 100 weapons and 500 men, Colonel Purwanto, commander of the 164th, Wira Dharma, Regiment, told newsmen in Dili on Wednesday [12 January].

It can be said that the situation in East Timor now is secure and Indonesia's 27th province has been opened to visits of newsmen and others who are interested in obtaining information on the area.

Queried by one of the newsmen who participated in the journalists visit to this region from 10 to 14 January, Purwanto admitted security disturbances by rebel bands will occur in some areas but they no longer were significant. Disturbances of this sort can occur anywhere even under normal conditions as in Java, he added.

In explaining why it takes such a long time to annihilate these bands, Purwanto said it is impossible to do this rapidly in a situation such as that in East Timor, especially since the rebels seem to have united with certain residents. Operations such as the "Ganesha Operation" cannot be conducted to drive all of them off at the same time and net them all, Purwanto said.

These bands come out of the jungle, waylay buses or plunder and burn homes in guerrilla fashion and return to the localities that hide them. Family ties are very strong among the people of East Timor, who feel they are doing good by helping members of their family.

Further, the bands, totaling no more than 500 persons, scatter to various localities in the broad jungle area. Should mopping up operations be launched against them, they would be indistinguishable from the ordinary residents.

Except through development, Purwanto said, no other approach can round them up successfully. If they set fire to houses, better houses are built to

replace them. By doing this repeatedly, the band eventually becomes exasperated or bored with this activity, and when they no longer have ammunition or provisions, they turn themselves in.

"So, relatively all of East Timor is secure," Purwanto said and at the same time he offered to provide transportation to newsmen who might be interested in exploring areas of East Timor on their own.

Opened Up

Meanwhile on the same day Engineer Mario Carrascalao, East Timor governor, when receiving 27 newsmen representing all the newspapers in Indonesia, said this was not the first time reporters had visited East Timor. Foreign newsmen, in particular those from Australia, often came to seek information. "Nothing need be covered up here," he said.

However, he admitted this was the first time a large group of Indonesian newsmen had visited the area. He hoped more visits such as this could be made in the future to balance those of foreign newsmen.

To date, he said, there have been too many visits by foreign newsmen, and the their information has been quoted by nations that oppose Indonesia in the United Nations while Indonesian reporters have visited the area infrequently.

During their visit to Metinaro Subdistrict, about 60 kilometers from Dili, newsmen obtained information on the stable situation in East Timor. They saw no one starving as flaunted by foreign newsmen.

In the past 2 years new residential areas have been built in various villages for people who earlier lived under primitive conditions in the mountains. Various facilities have been provided to residents of these areas such as potable water which is brought in from the mountains through 7-kilometer-long pipes.

Young women in particular have been given job opportunities, for instance, to make handicrafts, to weave, to make various types of straw hats, cook and other kinds of work.

During the period of Portuguese colonial domination, more than 90 percent of the East Timor people were illiterate. Now many of them can read and are beginning to be able to speak the Indonesian language.

6804

CSO: 4213/35

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 15 Jan 83 p 9

[Article: "Last Year 33,000 Persons Stricken by Cholera"]

[Excerpts] According to a survey made by the Department of Health, communicable diseases are the primary diseases in Indonesia. Among them are those that can be controlled and for which a decline in incidence is evident, and there also are some for which there has been no decline.

This was revealed by Dr Adhyaatma, director general of supervision and control of communicable diseases (P3M) of the Department of Health, in a special interview with ANTARA on Thursday [13 January].

Control of diseases such as smallpox, plague, and frambesia [yaws] already shows some results. No results are evident for the control of diseases such as tuberculosis of the lungs because the control phase has not yet been completed. Only about 1,300 PUSKESMAS [public health centers] out of a total of 5,000 in Indonesia are available to treat this disease. Since not all PUSKESMAS serve to control tuberculosis of the lungs, no national figures for the disease are yet available. It is a chronic disease so it will be a long time before any results of control are available.

Control of communicable diseases by the Department of Health is divided into three groups: control of communicable diseases which are communicated directly (such as tuberculosis of the lungs, leprosy, venereal diseases, cholera or diarrhea, frambesia, and tapeworm), the control of diseases which have an animal vector (malaria, filariasis or elephantiasis, schistosomiasis, rabies, dengue fever), and the control of diseases which can be prevented through immunization (diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and 100-day cough measles, and polio).

According to the P3M director general, cholera is endemic in Indonesia but it sometimes becomes epidemic. Cholera generally becomes epidemic during the dry season or after a flood.

There were 33,010 cholera cases in 1982 and 1,017 persons died. From 1970 to date, Dr Adhyaatma said, the number of cases has never declined. There were from 30,000 to 50,000 cases every year.

But the death rate for cholera is continually being lowered. In 1969 the death rate was 36.8 percent and in 1982 it was reduced to about 3 percent. The drop in the death rate is due to improved health facilities.

According to a 1981 survey, there were 382,000 cases of tuberculosis of the lung in Indonesia. These victims generally were persons with low income in both rural and urban areas.

Only 1,300 PUSKESMAS are available for treatment of this disease. During 1982 40,000 persons were treated for the diseases in PUSKESMAS.

The P3M director general admitted there still was no national figure for the death rate for this disease.

There are very few cases of leprosy, about 1 to 4 persons per 1,000. This disease mainly spreads in the South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Irian Jaya, South Kalimantan, and Aceh Provinces.

According to 1982 records, there were 125,624 old and new cases, 90 percent of whom were treated on an outpatient basis. Recovery from this disease takes a long time, minimally 1 1/2 years.

Problems involved in controlling leprosy include the inability to treat its victims on a regular basis.

Frambesia is rare in Indonesia. If it exists, it is found only in remote areas. It is readily cured with treatment and very rarely causes death.

According to records as of October 1982, there were 8,258 cases of frambesia in all of Indonesia.

Venereal diseases generally develop in large cities, ports, cities of interest to tourists, and industrial cities.

Records for 1982 show there were some 70,000 cases, namely syphilis and gonorrhea. Syphilis cases are declining but gonorrhea cases are rising. These two diseases generally are spread by prostitutes (WTS).

The number of cases of tapeworm is still very high. It is not difficult to control this disease, Director General Adhyaatma said. To prevent this disease, it is important to maintain personal hygiene.

Snail fever [schistosomiasis] is a communicable disease which occurs only in Central Sulawesi around Lindu Lake, the Napu Valley, and in the Besoa area.

Schistosomiasis is a disease which is spread by a fluke (a type of snail) which lives only in these areas. With improved transportation to this area, thought must be given to preventing the spread of this disease to other regions.

The disease not only attacks humans but also mice, deer, cats, cattle, water buffalo, and horses. Chickens are immune to the disease.

Originally schistosomiasis was hard to treat but medication to treat it is available now. Massive doses of the medication are administered to patients every 6 months.

About 40 percent of the Lindu, Napu, and Besoa residents are stricken with schistosomiasis. Symptoms of the disease include weakness and swollen . domen. Diarrhea often accompanies the symptoms.

Another disease with an animal vector is rabies. This disease is spreading in 19 provinces, particularly in North Sulawesi, North Sumatra, and West Java. It is most notable in the Bengkulu area, West Java, and the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

During 1982, 144 victims of rabies died.

Plague is included among controllable diseases in Indonesia. However plague bacteria are still believed to exist around Merapi Mountain near Boyolali.

These bacteria remain in that area because of the heavy infection with plague bacteria of field mice. The P3M director general fears that these mice will enter residential areas and mingle with house mice that will spread the bacteria to humans.

There are other communicable diseases in Indonesia which are only brought in from overseas such as yellow fever. This disease originates in Africa and South America. It is controled by quarantining visitors from these two continents who are suspected of being ill with yellow fever.

6804

CSO: 4213/35

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO FINLAND--Helsinki, 1 Mar (ANTARA)--Indonesian Ambassador to Finland Mas Suryadi Kromomiharjo last Friday (4 March) presented his letters of credence to Finnish President Mauno Hendrik Koivisto. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 1052 GMT 8 Mar 83 BK]

CSO: 4200/455

NON-COMMUNIST RESISTANCE FORCES WEAKNESSES DISCUSSED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Chadin Tephaval]

[Text] COMING a little later than expected, the Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer resistance factions is being pressed forward with a vengeance.

And the fierceness of the battle at the Nong Chan encampment on the Thai-Kampuchean border is putting more than just the military abilities of the three factions under test. Their professed unity is being severely tried as well.

While the Vietnamese bombarded the Kampuchean Peoples National Liberation Front stronghold with everything they had — including 105mm and 155mm cannons, 70mm and 85mm mortars — and spear-headed their infantry attacks with T54 and reportedly even T72 tanks, the Sihanoukist and Khmer Rouge guerrillas seem to have been of little help to their besieged partner.

One Thai officer, observing the fighting at the strategic canal in Ta Phraya, said on the second day of fighting: "I don't know why the other two groups are not attacking the Vietnamese from the flanks."

To their credit, the two factions did try just that on the following day but to no effect, and many observers at the border were wondering if their attempts were wholehearted.

"The thing is, these guys don't like each other very much and they are all watching out for themselves," said one observer.

Old hostilities, it seems, do not fade away with signatures on coalition agreements and diplomatic bear-hugs among the Khmer leaders. The three factions have been engaged in a long and bitter struggle against each other which has left its mark, particularly between the non-communist

groups and the Khmer Rouge.

When Chea Chhut, the commander of the Nong Chan encampment, was asked whether the other two factions were helping him, he replied: "That's something for the top leadership to decide. It's not for me to say. Sometimes the others help. Sometimes the Moulinaka helps us."

In addition to the lack of cooperation, each of the three Khmer factions is also hard-pressed to survive. The point was well demonstrated when the Vietnamese moved one of their regiments into a position about 10 kilometres from the Thai border opposite Ta Phraya District.

The regiment, more than 1,000 strong and backed by T54 tanks and 130mm artillery batteries, was to attack Son Sann's headquarters in Ban Pui opposite Ban Sa-ngae, another KPNLF encampment under the command of Lew Nay near Nong Samet, and a Khmer Rouge base commanded by Mitr Yon on the Phnom Chat mountain close to Nong Samet.

These three forces have been lending Chea Chhut some help during the Vietnamese assault on his camp last week, but when their own positions were threatened they immediately pulled back to reinforce their own defences.

Morale among the non-communist forces is also rather poor.

"The Son Sann and Sihanoukist guerrillas cannot be compared to the Khmer Rouge. A lot of these people just want to go to third countries or make money trading in the black market at the border," one Thai battalion deputy commander said.

PEACE COMMITTEE RETURNS FROM PHNOM PENH

BK041205 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Mar (OANA-KPL)—Singapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the Committee for Defence World Peace, on 3 March, led his delegation back home after attending the International Conference on Peace in Southeast Asia which was held in Phnom Penh from 24 to 27 February.

The conference which was under the chairmanship of Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, was attended by 39 countries and 7 international organizations.

The head of the Lao delegation reported that the conference dealt with world peace, especially the problem of establishing peace in Southeast Asia. The conference also condemned the arms race of the imperialists and their tension created in every part of the world including attempts by the expansionist and hegemonist in collusion with the U.S. imperialist and other reactionary forces in Southeast Asia countries.

The successes of the rehabilitation of new life in Kampuchea and the success of the recent summit of the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea were unanimously hailed by the attendants.

The conference further supported the constructive initiatives of the Indo-chinese countries, that is to peacefully solve Southeast Asia problems for peace stability and cooperations in this region and in the world.

CSO: 4200/453

YOUTH MEETINGS PRECEDE UNION CONGRESS

BK261155 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Vientiane, 26 Feb (CANA-KPL)--Members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union CC recently held the fifth meeting to review their past activities.

The meeting also adopted future action programs and elected the new executive board.

Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, first vice president of the Mobilizing Committee of the LPRPYU, addressed the gathering.

In her speech, Mrs Thongvin Phomvinhan talked of role and duties of Lao youths in the new phase of the revolution and the party's view with respect to the youths.

In mobilizing the youths to actively involve themselves in national building and defense work, she appealed to them to implement the resolutions of their congress of the LPRP and to take part in the youth emulation work under the slogan "Three solidarities, four offensives." (Solidarity: among Lao youths, between Lao youths and the rest of Lao youths and the rest of Lao population, between Lao youth and world youths. Offensives: in the fields of professional skills, defence and security, raising one's ideological and general education, and in production)

Similar conferences were held in various ministries and provinces. The aim of the meetings is to appraise youths activities before the holding of the first congress of LPRYU due to be opened soon.

CSO: 4200/453

BRIEFS

THAI AMENDMENT VOTE REPORTED--Foreign sources in Bangkok reported on the evening of 16 March that the Thai National Assembly adopted a resolution with a majority vote to reject an amendment of the constitution. The present constitution stipulates that any military officers who are to become political appointees must resign from active duty. Political observers in Bangkok said that the rejection of the amendment to the constitution clearly shows the rift within Thai military circles, and is a significant defeat of the military in trying to assume the role of controlling the government. [Text] [BK180858 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Mar 83]

CSO: 4206/65

COMMENTARY OPTIMISTIC ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

BK151329 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One of the more positive results of the recent Seventh Nonaligned Nations Summit Conference in New Delhi was the decision of the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, to discuss the Kampuchean issue with the ASEAN states. It is understood that the Vietnamese Government is studying the proposal and is yet to make a formal statement on the issue.

The ASEAN foreign ministers, who are meeting a high level delegation from the European Economic Community to discuss economic matters in Bangkok next week, will also discuss the latest Vietnamese proposal.

When the proposal was first made by the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Vietnamese foreign minister was told that a solution on Kampuchea would be based on the framework provided by the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which, among many other items, calls for the withdrawal of all Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea and internationally supervised general elections, which would enable the Kampuchians to choose their own government.

There is thus some definite progress and movement on the Kampuchean question. Vietnam has, in effect, moved from its position where it stated that the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible to a position where it wanted a removal of the so-called Chinese threat from the north before undertaking negotiations. Then Hanoi put forth the proposal to hold talks between ASEAN and the three Indochina states, including the Heng Samrin regime, knowing fully well that this proposal would be rejected.

And now, assuming that everything goes well, we have the first set of talks between ASEAN and Vietnam and Laos. There is no doubt that the situation is so delicate that nothing may materialize. But still there is cause for optimism.

Observers in Kuala Lumpur have expressed the view that Vietnam has been agreeable to the latest proposal because of pressure from the Soviet Union, following the Hanoi visit of Mikhail Kapitsa, the Soviet deputy foreign

minister. There is also the possibility that the Hanoi Government has realized the folly of its act of aggression against the Kampuchean people and nation. The Vietnamese force may hold the upper hand in Kampuchea, but they too realize that the lack of support from the Kampuchean people would ultimately spell their defeat. The ASEAN nations have also continuously harped on the point that the puppet Heng Samrin regime would collapse the moment Vietnam pulled out its troops from Kampuchea.

The recent New Delhi nonaligned summit also demonstrated once again that the international community rejects the Heng Samrin regime. Vietnam appeared to respect this nonacceptance when at New Delhi. It was prepared to accept an empty Kampuchean seat formula instead of pressing for the seating of the Heng Samrin group.

The situation is thus right for change and it is to be hoped that the rights and interest of the Kampuchean people and nation would prevail in the end.

CSO: 4200/454

CPM TARGET OF JOINT EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA

BK111518 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Hat Yai--Four suspected major strongholds of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) along the Thai-Malaysian border will be the target of air attacks during a joint air exercise carried out by Thailand and Malaysia.

The opening ceremony of the air exercise, code named "Air Thamal II," took place at air wing 56 here and was presided over by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and chief of the defence forces of Malaysia, Gen Tansri Dato Mohd Ghazali.

Air Vice Marshal Suraphol Sopapongse of the Royal Thai Air Force is directing the eight-day joint exercise, which is divided into five phases.

He said on 15-16 March, F-5E fighter-bombers will be used to assault four suspected strongholds of the CPM.

Asked why Muslim terrorists are not included as a target, Air Vice Marshal Surapholn said they are not considered a common enemy of the two nations.

Picture shows Gen Saiyut (left) and Gen Tansri Dato Mohd Ghazali of Malaysia reviewing the guard of honor at the opening ceremony of the joint air exercise in Hat Yai yesterday.

CSO: 4200/454

BRIEFS

JOINT AIR EXERCISE ENDS--The air exercise between the Thai and Malaysian Air Forces named the "Thamal" air exercise ended in Butterworth today. The maneuver, which began on the 10th of this month, was aimed at adopting a standard procedure for air operations for the air forces of both countries. The exercise also trained air force pilots to launch air attack on targets while on aircraft formation apart from providing them training in search and rescue. Twenty aircraft, including F-5 fighter jets and helicopters took part in the exercise, which involved more than 400 officers and air force personnel from both countries. [Text] [BK181359 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Mar 83]

MAHATHIR RETURNS FROM TRIP--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir returned home this evening with a message to the people to work hard in order to preserve the image of the country abroad. The prime minister and his wife, Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah, were given a grand welcome by more than 10,000 people at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. At the airport receiving [as heard] were the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, and other cabinet ministers. Speaking to a large crowd, the prime minister says the pride of the country is in the hands of the people and is up to them to help preserve this pride. This can be done through hard work for not only material gains but also spiritual benefits. [Text] [BK181353 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Mar 83]

ISRAEL CONDEMNED FOR MOSQUE ATTACK--Malaysia has condemned Israel for its new acts of repression and terror against Palestinians in the occupied territories. It followed attacks by armed Jewish groups to occupy the Al-Aqsa and Omar Mosques recently. Such acts of sacrilege against Islamic holy places had taken place in 1959 and last year. It clearly shows that Tel Aviv is incapable of ensuring the sanctity and safety of Islamic holy places in Jerusalem. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in a statement blamed the extreme policy of the Begin regime for the emergency of the Jewish military groups. He described it as a tactic used by the Israeli regime to expel the Palestinians from Jerusalem and the occupied territories. It is also one way of accelerating the Israelization of the occupied territories, in defiance of Palestinian resistance and world opinion. Malaysia urged Muslim nations and the international community at large to condemn Israel's action. [Text] [BK151505 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Mar 83]

BRIEFS

FRANCE TO INTRODUCE AUTONOMY—The office of the high commissioner in Noumea has confirmed the receipt from Paris of a communique detailing the French Government's views on New Caledonian autonomy. A spokesperson said the communique was not a legal document but was a presentation of the broadlines of the statute of internal autonomy. The secretary of state for overseas territory, Mr Henri Emmanuelli, is expected in New Caledonia at the end of next week to open the debate on the statute. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE says the document is intended to ensure a fair balance between the various communities. Under the proposals New Caledonia would have an assembly with an elected president who would have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. New Caledonia's main political grouping—the Independence Front—has issued a statement saying it cannot accept the autonomy proposals. [Text] [BK240600 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 83]

CSO: 4200/452

PLO ENVOY DESCRIBED IN EFFORTS AT ESTABLISHING RELATIONS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Feb 83 pp 13, 14

[Text]

THE DIPLOMATIC career of Ali Fayyad, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in charge of relations with Thailand and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) could be virtually, though unofficially, traced back to his school-days many years back.

When he was studying at the Cairo University, he was the only Palestinian refugee expelled from his home in Gaza strip. And he incessantly reminded his Arab colleagues of the lost national pride of the Palestinian people.

"I told them: You have your passports, embassies and cultural centres to go during your weekends. But how about the Palestinian students. No places for us to visit. No flag," he told *The Nation* in a recent exclusive interview.

As for other Palestinian students at the same university, Fayyad recalled that they also had to be reminded time and again of their duty to bring back the national pride.

"We have the key, but we also have to fight for the door — the door to our homeland. Nobody will just come to you, knock at your door and say: 'Hello, are you Palestinian? Please come in, this is your home. No, the Palestinian people have to fight for a Palestinian state,'" he reminisced.

Fayyad has been a refugee since he was a child. He was separated from his family, which is still in the Israel-occupied Gaza strip, and has not seen them for 16 years now.

"Our fathers dream of being returned the national status of the Palestinian people and it's the duty of the latter generation to fight for it. I don't know whether we will succeed in this generation, but we have to go on fighting," said Fayyad, who added that it was a problem to imbue nationalistic sentiments among the Palestinian people to keep the national identities during the prolonged march to a recognized national status.

Born in 1946 or so, the PLO representative said the Palestinian people would

continue their fight, hoping that some day, "we will have a Thai Embassy in Palestine. We do not want to create problems with Thailand, but we also don't want anybody to influence general elections in Palestine either."

He was obviously referring to a scandalous accusation that the PLO had promised to give major political parties financial assistance for their elections campaigns scheduled for this June in return for their support for the setting up of a PLO office in Bangkok.

Before he was assigned to take charge of the relations between the PLO and the ASEAN, Fayyad was ambassador to Vietnam and then removed to Damascus to the Political Department, which is actually the PLO's Foreign Ministry.

He said he presented his credentials as ambassador to Hanoi in February 1976 at the same time the first Thai ambassador to Vietnam, Kosol Sindhavananda, arrived in Vietnam to take charge of his mission there.

During his mission in Hanoi, which he described as a "window" or a "gateway" for the PLO to contacts with Asian countries, Fayyad made friends with Kosol, and other ASEAN diplomats there, including the Philippine ambassador to Vietnam.

He said that his mission in Hanoi, which was concluded in February 1981, provided him with a good chance of creating personal contacts with ASEAN friends as the PLO's Embassy there was the second in the region after China had allowed the PLO to set up its embassy in Peking in 1964.

"For me, I enjoy my work in the Southeast Asia, although, I had to work with rival blocs - I mean, the Indo-chinese countries and ASEAN states and I had to explain to both

sides that the PLO has its own purposes. But I think I have successfully made them understand our stands," he said.

He added that the PLO was grateful to all nations that had allowed it to open embassies in their countries. "How could we tell the Vietnamese: Please don't close the Israeli Embassy in your country. We don't want to have an embassy in a communist country?" he queried.

A suave and active diplomat, Fayyad recalled that he spent his leisure time during his mission in Hanoi studying the history of Vietnam to deepen his understanding of the civilization in Asia.

And for him, he said he did not find difficulties in living his diplomatic life in Hanoi despite the financial restraints.

"For other ambassadors who were used to having beautiful sedans, life in Hanoi might be a little bit difficult. But, we the Palestinian are used to difficult life. For me, the difficulties in Hanoi were nothing," he spoke of his life conditions in the communist country.

He said that although the PLO had increasingly paid more attention to diplomatic activities, difficulties in the battlefields forced it to allocate limited budgets to diplomatic and international issues.

Fayyad, married to a colleague based in Damascus, has two children. He said that his wife is now pursuing higher study as she said she had to pay more attention to their children.

"Two children are enough. But, you know, the PLO called on the Palestinian people to produce more children as we have lost many lives in the prolonged struggle. We have to try to keep our national identities," he said.

BACKGROUND IN PLO TALKS, SOUTHERN MP VIEWS NOTED

Bangkok KHAD CHATURAT In Thai 14 Feb 83 pp 36-39

Article by Nitrat Saengruang: "PLO-Thai Relations, a Sensitive Case")

Part: Third-Level Information

While this may be just "psychological" talk, concerning the talk that foreign countries are now giving money to support certain political parties and that this will destroy our national security, Chaturat's first-level news source has revealed that the people saying this actually do have evidence of this. Second-level news sources have revealed that, according to the evidence of those who have spoken out, the foreign group that is involved is the Palestinian Liberation Organization. And the person who has coordinated things to receive the money is a scholar-politician who is now working as a merchant and who is involved in international trading activities. He has an attorney's office on the same street as Chaturat.

"Concerning this, Professor Pramot knew that they would get involved. I am really surprised. They enter every time. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows this."

This is part of what a third-level news source of Chaturat had to say, as well as a close associate of Dr Pramot Nakhontap, a [former] MP who failed to join the support of the New Force Party.

"Right after I found out that something unusual had occurred because I-I mentioned it, the Special Branch Division questioned him about this matter in great detail." This close associate of Professor Pramot also said that "I do not know too much about this. But when he came, Professor Pramot always invited me to go here and there with him. I knew he was connected with it. But he did not conceal anything. And he did not come just once or twice. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is at the top, and the Special Branch Division. He said that he had been involved in this kind of relationship with Thailand at the time of the 1973-74 information office like the one in Malaysia. He met with the minister and I accompanied him. Also met with Mr Pramot.

Mr. Siriraj and Mr. Siriraj. These senior people asked how much progress had been made in establishing an information office. I do not see anything secret about all this. We went to meet the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand too."

Chaturat's fourth level of information cannot be tapped yet because Dr. Premot has not yet returned from abroad. He left on this trip before this matter of foreigners giving money to support political parties came into the open.

What an Exciting Matter

Concerning data on relations between Thailand and the PLO, the things that Chaturat has learned from certain people in Muslim circles repeats what was reported in a previous issue. That is, after the attacks in Lebanon last year, Muslims throughout the world, including those in Thailand, condemned Israel. And in line with this, at a U.N. conference, Air Chief Marshal Sittin Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, expressed an attitude of sympathy for the homeless Palestinians. After that, a representative of Yassir Arafat visited Thailand and proposed establishing a PLO information office in Thailand like the one in Malaysia. But concerning the possibility of this, at present, things are still at the stage at which the Thai Muslims are trying to through matters in order to establish a private organization to forge relations between Thais and Palestinians.

Thailand's Muslim circles have told Chaturat that there is a distinct possibility of forming relations between Thailand and the PLO. They say that, actually, the government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has given the green light to this. But nothing much has been done yet because of the fear of making a decision on such a sensitive matter. Thus, they are requesting permission to establish a work coordination organization at the level of a private organization first.

The matter of the connection between Dr. Premot and the PLO is the same. Even though the time factor may have been separate from the events in Lebanon, the matter may have happened before reports came out about relations, but the Muslim circles are worried about and, what is important, there is no one to tap this.

There have recently been widespread reports concerning contacts between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the PLO. The most recent time was about a month ago but before a PLO representative travelled to Laos. This representative contacted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and this was reported in the newspapers.

Concerning this matter, Chaturat has encountered some difficulty. The most important is that some Muslim leaders who are involved in organizing a organization to support relations have acted as if they are not interested in this matter. Before any data could be

stained, many explanations were required. But Chaturat assumes that this has resulted from a desire to be careful rather than a desire to conceal things. Because now things are being handled clearly shows that this is not something that can be kept secret.

A Sensitive Matter

"My only duty is to receive them. I pick them up at Don Muang and take them back there. More sensitive matters are not my responsibility. You have asked about really sensitive matters," said a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official who performs tasks concerning diplomatic protocol to Chaturat. The "them" refers to PLO representatives.

At the same time, another official who is directly involved in relations matters but who is not at a level to be interviewed made a brief statement to Chaturat, a statement that points out the progress that has been made concerning relations between Thailand and the PLO. He said that "there have not been any new developments at all."

Gen. Wongsakul, an MP from Narathiwat

"We are carrying on activities to establish relations with our Palestinian brothers, regardless of what others think about this, we are not afraid. Regardless of what reports say, we will carry on our work. I think that this is right and just. We have not done anything secretly. As you have written, we have held an official conference. The next conference will be held around the 8th or 9th of next month. As you stated in your article, we are holding meetings in an attempt to form an organization to establish relations with the Palestinians. But at present, we are just at the stage of discussing matters. The purpose of this conference is to discuss in detail what relations will be like. The fundamental reason for our taking this action stems from the fact that Israeli forces have occupied Palestinian land and driven the Palestinians out of their homeland. These Palestinians have frequently suffered a very cruel fate from the attack of the Israeli forces. They had to flee to other countries. In other nations and countries throughout the world, including Thailand, they have strongly condemned these inhuman acts committed by Israel. All this is well known. The resistance organization of the Palestinians has fought to win, with blood and tears, their just right to live on their homeland and create their own independent state. It was very important that they have made a great effort to enlighten the people throughout the world of the facts concerning this situation. The Palestinians want to have sincere relations with Thailand. In addition, with the Palestinians and support their struggle for justice and freedom. I think that many Thai sympathize with and support the Palestinian cause."

"I will start out by telling you about our organization and our future. Our organization is an organization. There are some things that I will mention."

First: to support the resolutions of the United Nations.

Second, to support the resolutions of Asean.

Third, to support the resolutions of religious organizations, that is, the head of the Islamic Faith, the World Islamic Organization and the Office of the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand.

Fourth, to support Thailand's policies on the Palestinian issue. The minister of foreign affairs, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, took a clear position at last year's U.N. meeting.

The fifth point concerns humanitarian reasons.

The objectives are the same as the five principles and reasons given above. As for carrying on activities, we will form a private organization, which will carry on activities. It will perform good deeds openly, seek to help the Palestinians and publish documents to spread the truth about the Palestinians.

You have already reported on the progress that we have made in carrying on these activities. That is, we have held a conference and established ourselves as an association. And we have formed a five-man committee to draft regulations for the association. These regulations will be presented at the second conference. They have been drafted for presentation to the members so that a resolution can be passed at the next conference. The resolution passed by the conference will be considered to be the regulations of the association.

Concerning forming close relations between Thailand and the Palestinians, besides the reasons stated above, I think that there are several other reasons, such as economic and international political reasons that concern the nation's interests. I think that these should be discussed. On the international political front, first of all, this would improve our relations with the Arab countries, Muslim countries throughout the world and the other Asean countries. On the economic front, this would [improve] trade relations with the Arab countries and the Muslim countries. And I think that things are now proceeding rather well. Another thing is sending workers to the Middle East. More and more workers are going there to work. I think that these relations will further improve contacts in the future.

The activities that I am now engaged in began when I attended a World Islamic Conference in Rome, which was attended by Yassir Arafat too. I talked with Palestinian representatives. These conversations took place after Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila expressed Thailand's position on the Palestinian problem. In these discussions, we agreed on the things that I am now doing. It can be said that the things that

... are a matter of people-to-people relations. Friends have asked and you too just asked how this is related to the matter of the PLO's training in information office in Thailand. Concerning this, I would like to point out that there is no connection. I have never been involved in the contacts made by the PLO. That is separate from the things that I am engaged in. Thus, in carrying on activities aimed at forming an association, I know nothing about PLO representatives making contact (with people here) or about them making contact through political leaders and scholars and I am not involved in this. That concerns state-to-state relations. But the activities that I am engaged in concern the people. This must be understood.

As for the reports that the Palestinians have given money to support Thai political parties, I think that this would cause trouble. This is the opposite of what I am doing. As for what our association is doing, we want to help the Palestinian people. Our association is collecting money to help these stateless people. This is the opposite of the reports that say that the Palestinians are giving money to support Thai political parties. I do not know what the truth of these reports are. And I am not involved in the state-to-state relations, as I have said.

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GEN PHICHIT DISCUSSES POLITICAL REFORMS, FOREIGN INFLUENCED ELECTION

Bangkok KHAD CHATURAT in Thai 7 Feb 83 pp 46-49

Interview with Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, the Commander of the 1st Infantry Division, by Khamnun Sitthisaman on 26 January 1983 at the Headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division: "Opening the Mind of 'Phichit'"

[Text] It isn't necessary to waste space telling who Major General Phichit Kunlawanit is, where he comes from or why he is important. Chaturat provided background on him in the "focus" column in a previous issue. Let's just say that he is a "go getter" and a real "man." It is believed that this will be his final interview. This is the second interview since the first news reports came out and he appeared on television. This time we will get a clear view of things. This interview was held on 26 January between 700 and 1000 hours at the headquarters of the 1st Royal Infantry Division.

CHATURAT: What are the important reasons that made it necessary for you to explain things to the people about the constitution?

PHICHIT: I would like to emphasize what I said on television, that is, the soldiers and the people cannot be separated. We have had close relations with each other ever since the country was united more than 700 years ago. A soldier is a citizen. We have always been close to each other. If you study the past or the past of the RTA CINC, you will see that soldiers always lived among and associated with the poor people. Even now, I find time each month to go visit people at Khao Kho to see how the project to develop the Khek River basin is going. Because of things like this, we see and understand the troubles of the people. We have seen that these people are fellow countrymen who are suffering from oppression. As the prime minister has said, more than 10 million people in the country are living at the poverty level. Don't make the mistake of thinking that soldiers study only military subjects. We also study economy, political and social matters too. Looking at Polity in the past clearly states that one of the duties of a soldier is to participate in and provide support for development projects. We must

operate in all fronts and not play a role just in security matters. It has been only recently that soldiers have participated in developing the living conditions of their fellow countrymen in order to improve their lives. We have seen things and know that the people still want to elect. When I had the chance to enter parliament, whether I wanted to or not, I had to carry out my duties concerning this matter as well as I could. We have seen the problems. We have discussed matters (and think that if the coming election does not produce representatives who truly represent the poor people and who are spokesmen for the farmers, there will probably be disorder. We think that if profits from the nation's resources are made legally and that if the interests of the country, as a whole, are taken into consideration, the economic situation of the country and the living conditions of the poor people will improve. This would certainly be good for the country. We have many resources. If these resources, which are spread all over the place, fall into the grasp of just a few people who do not take account of the interests of others, I think that this may be the catalyst that will cause the country to turn toward another system. We believe we have said that or not, things will proceed in that direction.

...the interests following the election, which uses a joint-zone, ...the ... party system, which is now causing problems, ...without giving any chances, is that correct.

Answer: ...

...most which there is much talk concerns the ... this are being carried out just now ... have been discussed during the debate on this ...

I have ... already. You have to understand that we ... But we have been in contact with the ... which has happened and about the contacts made ... show about two matters. The first thing ... the people; the second concerns people making ... from abroad to gain votes in the coming ... money from someone else in exchange for ... that MP has sold himself. But ... money has arrived, in my view, that party ... I first discussed this matter with MPs, ... But I could not disclose the evidence ... I talked with ... independent parties, ... about ... that it remained ... their course, there ... And a ... the matter, I felt that I ...

the people to know about this. If we do not speak out and warn people about the possible danger and if something then happens, people will not be able to say we did not warn them ahead of time.

Question: After you spoke out, you were opposed strongly, especially by scholars who felt that this was leading toward a dictatorship again. What are your feelings about this reaction?

Answer: We had prepared ourselves for this. When we brought up this matter, we took the risk of being criticized and of people misunderstanding our good intentions. If people study my public career well, they will know that I am a person who says what he thinks. I am frank and open. I do not use tricks but speak honestly. And I would like to tell the people that soldiers such as we have constantly had the chance to work closely with the people. We have a greater understanding of the suffering of the people than do many scholars and politicians. The politicians, for example, may go to meet with the people only during elections, but we work among the people all the time.

Question: Concerning this threat from foreign influence, could you elaborate on this?

Answer: ...that's enough. I want to repeat that this is not something to be afraid of. We have evidence on this.

Question: Can you tell us if this influential group is from the Middle East?

Answer: There are other groups, based on additional data that we have collected. As I have said, if a single-slate election is held, the political parties will throw in large sums of money. Each party that fields candidates will have to spend large sums of money. For example, if a party has 100 candidates, much money will have to be spent. If each spends 100 million baht, that is 10 billion baht. Where can they get that much money? They will get it from businessmen or influential people. I can tell you that a party leader or wealthy person will put up 100 million baht. This money will be obtained from wealthy people. And if each of these people puts up 100 million, it is these people who will be considered influential in the future. There are still good, capable politicians who will be elected and who will have the interests of the country at heart. These good people will be elected by the people so that they will be the mouthpiece of the people in parliament. In the present election system, these good people will have little chance of being elected. When one party spends a lot of money, another party will also spend a lot of money in order to win the election. If this is the case, it may be necessary to seek money abroad. Have we seen what the result of this will be? This is what the soldiers are concerned about. We are not a 100-percent democratic like other countries.

Government officials, I feel that our country's human resources are very small. We have a population of 48 million, but less than 1 million have received a higher education. At the same time, the number of people who have finished Grade 4 but who are still illiterate is very large. And yet we do not let these good people to come serve the country. Here, I would feel that things should be done in accord with the democratic way. We have seen such things before. But some politicians, whose names I don't mention, have been made ministers in accord with the quotas of their party. But it has not been possible to find capable people. They have had to appoint "pigs and cats" to be ministers. This has not benefited the nation. Could this be tolerated if this happened in the military? Of course. I do not think this is right.

Q: Mr. Aren't you still saying that if the present constitution is amended and if such an election is allowed to take place, there will be disorder?

A: Yes, there will be disorder. I think there will be disorder. I have already said that what will probably happen if such an election is held.

Q: In a previous interview, you said that the resignation of the military was a warning sign. Would you expand on this?

A: When some people thought that I was making a threat. As I said previously, as a minister from the military, I have warned people about what is happening. I have said the military is lost we can. We have warned people about what will happen. And so if something had happened, we would have been in a bad position. I have warned people. This is not a threat. I did not say that I would go into a fight. We have given a warning about the danger of the military. But if they do break with this, I don't know what will happen. Since we have warned people.

THAILAND

CUBA TO BUY SUGAR

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Feb 83 p 9

[Text] LONDON, Feb. 18--Cuba, once the world's biggest sugar exporter, has bought 100,000 tons of sugar from Thailand, commodity brokers reported.

Last October, Havana bought between 100,000 and 120,000 tons from the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Guadeloupe and Reunion because its own crop was not enough to fulfill already-signed selling contracts.

Reports from Havana say that Cuba's current sugar harvest has been delayed, making it difficult for Havana to meet its official production target of at least 8.2 million tons.

MEANTIME, sources said a dollar-based raw sugar market is likely to be introduced here next year.

The present sterling-based contract re-opened in 1957 after being closed for 17 years. It was originally traded in shillings and pence per hundredweight (112 lbs-50.8 kilos).

In 1962 the contract was changed to pounds per long ton (2,240 lbs-1,016 kilos), then in 1976 was changed again into its current basis of pounds per metric ton.

CSO: 4200/403

THAILAND

DISPUTE OVER TERRITORIAL WATERS, EXPORTERS DESCRIBED

Bangkok (PRA) CHATURAT 18 Thai 3 Jan 83 pp 48-50

Article by Wira Thiraphatthanon: "Vietnamese Territorial Waters, Politics Interferes with Economics"]

Text: A current problem in the Thai fishing industry is that because this industry has expanded so much during the past 15 years that it has become the seventh largest in the world, with up to 20,000 fishing boats of various sizes that fish in various areas, the abundance of aquatic animals in the Gulf of Thailand has steadily declined during these past 15 years. Catches have declined from 400-500 kilograms of aquatic animals per hour to only 40-50 kilograms per hour at present.

To survive, Thai fishermen have had to fish more and more in the territorial waters of other countries. In some cases, they have done this by reaching legal agreements with the other countries. Another commonly used method that is very profitable is "secretely" fishing in the territorial waters of neighboring countries such as Burma, Malaysia and Vietnam, which have fishing capabilities equal to ours. The result has been that fishermen have been arrested for violating the territorial waters of these countries and many boats have been seized. A report from the Department of Fisheries has unhappily informed Chaturat that at least 10 Thai fishing boats have been seized by neighboring countries. The value of the boats is at least 1 billion baht. In addition, around 2,000 fishermen have been arrested. Regardless of whether or not the government negotiates the release of the boats and fishermen, the loss of life and property is incalculable.

On this only matter, the question is whether the government will negotiate a way out.

Thailand's Territorial Waters, an Income in Exchange For Blood

Thailand's territorial waters that pose a problem, besides being a source of income and which has governments that fishermen are afraid of, it is the territorial waters off the southern coast of Thailand where the fishermen have the most tales to tell. And this is a problem and a problem of relations for the two countries.

... cannot be expected from the situation in Kampuchea. If you observe
... 1975, ... notice that whenever Thailand takes stern measures
... Vietnam takes strong retaliatory measures
... and so on.

"In the past, we have observed that Vietnam will retaliate against Thai
... that enter their territorial waters," said a news source
... Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Chatirat when talking about the
... Thai fishing boats frequently being seized by Vietnam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has periodically asked the Department
... is responsible, to take stern action against fishing
... the Gulf of Thailand Sea near Vietnamese territory. But
... that at today since incomes from fishing
... waters are so "good." Each time out, if there
... profits are at least 2 million baht, or, with luck,
... .

... thinks that if they can fish in Vietnam's territorial
... times, they will make a profit. Its like gambling,"
... Department of Fisheries. Thus, periodic
... should not come as any
...

... Vietnamese territorial waters not only
... since this is very close to the Gulf of
... these waters are 10-times richer in fish
...

... like the Gulf of Thailand 10 years ago. Our clients
... in just 1 hour. In the
... And even though this is less than it
... are much lower," said a high-level news
... Fisheries to Chatirat.

... would have fishing be good.

... with, agree
... Department of Fisheries,
... Thai fishing
... waters. Most of these boats
... 100 tons and are equipped with
... profits that ...
... And so, ...
... Department is ...
... will ...

Now, it will not come as a surprise if the private sector or the Department of Fisheries tries to find a way to reach a joint fishing agreement with Vietnam. This might be in the form of a fee or profits may be shared with Vietnam in exchange for the right to fish there legally.

The conference of the International Fishing Committee on 16 October 1981, which was attended by Mr Phairot Knaiphon, the president of the Fishing Association of Thailand, and officials from all the government ministry concerned, both short-term and long-term measures were proposed to solve the problem of [fishermen] violating Vietnam's territorial waters. Both short-term and long-term measures were implemented in order to solve the problem and impose heavier penalties. One long-term measure that was discussed states, as mentioned, that "negotiations will be made to attempt to find a way to conduct joint fishing operations with Vietnam." This matter was submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Security Council, or NSC, for further handling of the matter.

4.2.2. Economics, Matters That Cannot Be Separated

The NSC asked for the opinions of the National Security Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The department has proposed a way to solve the problem, and they are considering it," said Captain Sawang, the director-general of the Department of Fisheries, the progress made in reaching an agreement with Vietnam. The NSC's decision on the plan will be taken when the plan is approved.

According to a Thai diplomatic news source talked with Chaturat about the plan, it was Vietnam that took the initiative of this solution. In fact, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, Pham Xuan Kien, the last time, he discussed this matter directly with the Thai minister of foreign affairs, Sawatsit, the Thai minister of foreign affairs, about Vietnam's territorial waters and the Thai fish boats. It is expected that this time, the Thai and Vietnamese sides will discuss a new agreement on the fishing boats. At that time, we will get the result of the plan.

4.2.3. The Status of the Fishermen

The Thai government's territorial waters is a narrow passage. The Thai government has the Kampuchean problem, it is a problem that has been discussed in the past. When this matter was presented to the NSC, the NSC decided to "disapprove" signing an agreement with Vietnam. The Thai government decided that these fishing boats could transport and transport goods and that this was in opposition to the diplomatic policy of the Thai government. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed.

THAILAND

CHANGES IN INVESTORS, EXPORTERS DESCRIBED

Reference: FRAL THAI/PAT in Thai 7 Feb 51 pp 26, 27

Article by Phitsan Chuanphaya: "Reorganizing the IPB to Attract the Japanese"

The article criticizes the criticism that "there is nothing new in the 'barred policy'" raised for approving investment promotion and for granting tax privileges were raised by the board president, General Prem Tinsulanonda, during the middle of last month.

Many people wonder why this had to be announced just now at a time when there is nothing new, especially in the discussions on creating the legal, with the only thing being that the government wants the private sector to invest more in order to increase exports and that the government is trying to expand investments in the various regions outside the center. Finally, the timing of the announcement is at no advantage. But this was an appropriate time because an investment mission from Japan was about to arrive in Thailand," said a scholar. He added: "It is possible that this new announcement by the Investment Promotion Board is tied to the visit by the mission from Japan during the period 17 January to 2 February, the purpose of which is for them to talk with both the public and private sectors and find a way to expand investments."

The main reason for this new change is that these Japanese investors are looking for investment promotion measures. Thus, many people have suggested that the government review matters. They have proposed:

1. The relaxation of regulations on import taxes for goods produced for export.

2. The removal of the 10% sales tax used when purchasing semi-finished materials.

3. The removal of the 10% sales tax used when purchasing semi-finished materials.

4. There will be no provision concerning fuel costs, gas prices and labor wages.

Concerning these requests, a news source in government circles who is involved in private-sector investments said that "most of these are minor problems. We have not ignored them. The only thing is that they must be discussed carefully. And this will take time because many sectors are concerned. However, the government told the Japanese trade minister's team, which visited Thailand at the end of last year, that we are ready to make things as convenient as possible for Japanese investors."

The report of the agreement reached during the visit by trade minister Shintaro Arai, who is now the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, was made public by the Japanese investment climate survey mission which arrived in Bangkok at the end of January. This mission was composed of "key men" from private Japanese companies. The mission was headed by Shiro M. Miyano, an adviser to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. During the itinerary of this mission, besides meeting with important people in the Thai government, it also met with people from the Thai Export Council and from the Investment Promotion Board.

"We will try to stress the fact that we have greatly improved the law rules in order to facilitate investment. And we are ready to provide better industry in accord with the Eastern investment agreement plan," said another news source. What he said is not only for the truth. Because the itinerary of this mission called for them to travel to Rayong in order to observe the industrial zones and sites.

Earlier, on 12 March, the deputy secretary-general of the IPB told the press that the development of the law rules was not connected to the investment agreement. He said this to establish a framework for use in general in the future.

Steps to be Taken to Benefit

According to the agreement, the following are the rights and benefits:

1. Exemption from import duty and trade tax for the first five years.

2. Exemption from import duty and trade tax for the first five years for the period of up to 10 years.

3. Exemption from import duty and trade tax for the first five years.

4. Exemption from import duty and trade tax for the first five years.

permission to have land ownership rights.

permission to bring in or take out foreign currency.

1. For activities in the investment promotion sector, the following are additional rights and benefits:

A reduction of up to 20 percent for up to 5 years in the trade tax for export production.

A 5-year, 10-percent tax reduction on incomes of juristic entities beginning on the day that the normal tax waiver expires or from the day income is earned.

Permission to double transportation and utility costs up to twice the amount spent in carrying on activities in computing the juristic entity tax.

Depreciation of up to 15 percent of the money invested in building construction facilities. This is to be deducted from net profits for a single year or over several years with a 10-year period starting from the time when income is earned.

2. The following are additional rights for export activities:

a. Exemption from import duty and trade tax on the import of raw materials and production materials.

b. Exemption from import duty and trade tax on items that will be re-exported.

c. Exemption from import duty and trade tax.

d. Exemption from tax on income received for paying the juristic entity tax at a percentage of the increase in income -- over the previous year -- over the export. This is without including insurance costs and other charges.

3. Exemption from tax:

a. Exemption from tax waivers on the incomes of juristic entities and on the income of the investment (excluding land costs and revenues) if the number of permanent, full-time employees is less than 20. If the number of the investment is from 2 to 20 million part of 10 thousand rubles, the juristic entity income tax will be waived for 5 years. If more than 20 million part is invested in the number of 10 thousand rubles, the tax will be waived for 5 years. And if more than 10 million rubles will be granted if it is an activity that:

b. Exemption from tax (part 10), is set in the investment activity sector of the investment promotion.

... agricultural products, products made from agricultural products or
... materials, must amount for at least 80 percent of the principal.

... work places in industrial centers or outside Bangkok,
... Prakan, Samut Prakan, Pathumthani, Nonthaburi and Nakhon Pathom.

... especially important project. However, the total waiver period
... not exceed 5 years.

... equipment will not be waived or reduced for projects located
... Bangkok or Samut Prakan. However, if at least 80 percent of the goods
... a project year are produced for export, there will
... reduction in cases in which the factory is to be expanded
... land near the existing factory.

... raw materials, the project must have
... at least 6 months.

... investment
... activities. In addition, there will be additional reductions for such activities.
... production and reducing
... percent.

... and reductions for investing in the
... goods. This included waiving import duties and
... materials and essential items. Waiving import duties
... imported for re-export and waiving export duties
... products or produce will be considered.
...

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY OPPOSE AMENDMENTS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Feb 83 p 6

[Text]

A RECENT public opinion poll has found that the majority of people are opposed to intervention by the army in the move to amend the Constitution.

The opinion poll was conducted last month among students, academicians, workers and businessmen by the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University and the Association for Civil Liberty.

The findings were presented during a seminar on constitutional amendments held at Chulalongkorn University yesterday.

The poll said that 45.20 per cent of the people were against the role of the army in this particular issue while only 24.20 per cent were in favour of it.

It said 77.78 per cent of the lecturers and academicians interviewed were against the army's role while 85.38 per cent of the students expressed objections.

On the question of constitution-

al amendments, the majority of the people agreed with a change in the electoral method, but opposed a retention of the powers of the Senate and permission for government officials to hold political posts.

A total of 55.40 per cent of the people opposed extending the powers of the Senate while only 13.5 per cent were in favour.

Another 45.20 per cent said they don't want to see government officials allowed to hold political posts while 24.20 per cent said they do. Those in the second group were mostly businessmen, merchants and employees of state enterprises.

A threat by the army to stage an "exercise" in the event of political turmoil after the elections, particularly irked most of the people interviewed during the poll.

It said 53.6 per cent of the people showed their dissatisfaction with the statement.

POLICE TO HUNT HILLTRIBE BANDITS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Feb 83 p 3

(Text) CHIANG MAI - Governor Chaiya Poonsirirongse has ordered about 150 policemen to capture "dead or alive" hilltribe bandits who have preyed on tourists in Mae Ai District here in an intensive manhunt which has so far netted five suspects.

Chiang Mai deputy police chief Pol Lt Col Suraphol Sungkhakorn said that four of the suspects were arrested in a raid over the weekend on Doi Lang, Tambon Thaton of Mae Ai District here while the other was nabbed near Baan Lu Nua and Baan Lu Tai villages in the same tambon.

The first group of suspects, who were accused of robbing a residence owned by Ravi Vimaronthong, comprised three Muser hilltribesmen and an Egor, according to the deputy provincial police chief.

He said that a hand-grenade, a homemade rifle and an amount of opium were also seized from the other suspect, who is a Red Muser hilltribesman.

The crackdown has so far netted a comparatively low number of suspects as the bandits

were more familiar with the terrain in Mae Ai District than the police force, Pol Lt Col Suraphol said.

He added that the second round of suppression would come soon.

Governor Chaiya, meanwhile, asked tour guides to follow regulations laid down by the provincial administration particularly when they take their tourists on jungle trekking in Mae Ai District where robberies were frequently reported.

The police force which took part in the manhunt was divided into three groups in the operations which covered Fang and Mae Ai districts. The operations started at about 6 am last Sunday with the police troopers raid and search houses on the border areas.

The hunt was launched after police had received a tip-off that the bandits were hiding in the border areas.

Hilltribesmen whose houses were searched told police that the bandits were not residents in Thailand and had fled across the frontier into Burma after they learned of the unimpaired crackdown.

GAS FLOW AT NAM PHONG REPORTED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Feb 83 p 21

[Text]

PRODUCTION tests at the Nam Phong-1 well of Esso Exploration and Production Khorat Inc has shown a daily flow rate of natural gas of 30 million cubic feet per day and indicated that it is quite a big and interesting well.

This was disclosed late last week by Industry Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, who said the company had been conducting production tests for several days.

He added that production tests began with a daily flow rate of gas at 20, 25 to 30 million cubic feet. Tests last year showed a daily flow rate of 17.62 million cubic feet per day.

The success of Esso has prompted interest of Chatichai who will fly to the well, located 27 kilometres from Khon Kaen provincial seat, to observe tests on Wednesday.

"I believe that the Nam Phong well is quite a big gas reserve because previous tests showed constant increase in the flow rate until it reached 30 million cubic feet," the minister said.

At the same time, Director of the Mineral Fuels Division, Prakong Polahan, said production tests of Esso would continue until February 14, to observe whether the flow rate would remain unchanged or would increase.

If the production test prove successful, Esso Khorat will continue exploratory drilling and test the results of the new wells to determine gas reserves in this structure, Prakong said.

Early this month, the company conducted drilled stem test of the Nam Phong-1 well at intervals 10,100-10,245 feet, and found the flow rate at 17.62 million cubic

feet per day.

RESULTS IN 5 YEARS

Meanwhile, Governor of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, Dr Tongchat Hongladaromp told a panel discussion at the Public Relations Department on Saturday that he expected it would take five years to bring gas from the Northeast for domestic consumption.

"It would take 3-4 years for more exploration and 2-3 years for production preparation," he told the audience under the topic "The Northeast and the Glowing Future."

Gas found in the region, he said, contains high percentage of methane which can be used as fuel for transportation. "It is highly probable for using gas from the region for this purpose," he explained.

Gas found there can also be used as raw material for chemical and fertilizer production. The region also has large deposits of rock salt and potash which are raw materials for fertilizer, Dr Tongchat said.

"It is equally probable for the Northeast to have a fertilizer plant from which farmers can have access to cheap fertilizer," he said.

He pointed out that Esso Khorat was quite lucky to have struck gas after investing about 500 million baht in just one well.

DIFFERENT VIEWS

However, Dr Krausak Choonhavan, lecturer at Kasetsart University, said at another panel discussion at the Ministry of University

Affairs on Friday that he did not believe Thailand will be in a "glowing era" after abundant discoveries of petroleum reserves in the country as frequently heralded by the government.

"There are many other countries with bigger petroleum reserves, capital and better technology than Thailand, but they were not in a glowing era. Some of them are close to bankruptcy," said Dr Krausak, who is the only son of Industry Minister Chatichai Choonhavan.

He explained that it was not feasible for crude oil production in the North because investment in transportation would make it more expensive than imported crude from Saudi Arabia.

Dr Krausak said the haulage cost for Phet crude is US\$2.40 per barrel, while freight from Saudi Arabia is only 53 US cents per barrel. "The big difference has convinced me that investment there is economically not feasible."

He also expressed doubts over the viability of the PTT's investment in laying gas pipeline from the Gulf of Thailand because daily supply is only 130 million cubic feet while Union Oil is supposed to supply 250 MMscfd.

"It is doubtful whether such a heavy investment would prove economically feasible," he said.

He also pointed out that if world prices for oil and gas continue to decline, it is also doubtful whether local gas and oil can compete with supplies from Saudi Arabia or Kuwait because investments here were made through borrowings.

Countries with vast oil reserves like Mexico and Britain still do not enjoy economic prosperity as widely expected earlier, while Indonesia also has foreign debt problems.

"I don't foresee any glowing era when we have gas and oil. Instead, there will be more political changes and social problems," Dr Krausak said.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON MODERNIZATION

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Feb 83 p 5

[Interview with Samboon Chuapibul, navy commander-in-chief date and place not given]

[Text]

Q: You recently went on a trip to three of the ASEAN countries (Malaysian, Singapore and Philippines). One of the topics you discussed with their military leaders is the possibility of a joint arms purchase to cut down expenses.

A: The proposal had initially been discussed long time ago. The idea is that if the ASEAN countries have the same weapon systems it would be convenient for joint military exercises and to find replacements.

The proposal was discussed but no definite agreement was adopted as to the types of weapons each of the ASEAN countries should buy. The general idea is that joint arms purchases by the ASEAN countries should be made on items which are possible.

In reality, the needs for arms of each of the (ASEAN) countries do not arise at the same time. I think it is difficult to have any kind of a common joint arms buying programme.

Q: Were any other topics, such as joint military exercise, discussed during your trip?

A: We did discuss about joint military exercise with these countries. But the Philippines may find it difficult to participate in military exercise with us because it needs to have its vessels to patrol its waters. We are also planning an exercise with Singapore while we have periodical manoeuvres with Malaysia.

As for Indonesia, we have scheduled a joint exercise for August.

Q: In such bilateral joint naval exercise with our neighbours, what are the areas which we give particular emphasis on?

A: We concentrate on the use of arms and communications. As far as communications are concerned, we have similar systems and need to have practice to understand how they work. We have drilling in communication networks between ships and have firing practice.

Q: But as far as our joint exercises with the US are concerned, we seem to give special attention to mine-laying and mine-sweeping?

A: We have learnt our lesson from the past about sea mine warfare. The mines disrupt all naval activities, including the logistic support. Therefore, we need to train our people (on sea mine warfare). We need participation from the US because we don't have such facilities as aircraft to drop the mines. In modern warfare, they use aircraft to plant mines.

Q: The US has repeatedly pledged to step up its naval presence in this region. In practice, what do you think it has done so far?

A: It is difficult to say what they (US ships) are doing in the region. But by simple judgement, if American ships make frequent port calls at Pattaya, it means they are active in the region.

Q: Has Thailand ever thought of a possibility of having a collective sea defence among ASEAN

countries in an event of foreign aggression?

A: It is clear that ASEAN is an economic and not military organization. We don't mind having bilateral joint military exercise with our ASEAN partners. We try to avoid trilateral exercises lest our enemies might accuse us of having military cooperation.

Q: Does the navy plan to upgrade the former US airbase at U-tapao?

A: We have turned it into a reserve airport in the case of emergency. We have all the necessary facilities there for aircraft landing and air traffic. US airplanes often make stop-overs for refilling on their way to Andaman Sea.

Q: So the airbase is well equipped to take large aircraft?

A: Yes, the airbase can take large aircraft. Even B-52 bombers can have an easy landing there though we may not have all the necessary facilities. We have informed every country that the airbase is now a reserve airport for emergency.

Q: Do you think Japan has a role to play in defence of the Pacific Ocean?

A: Many countries in this region may not like the idea of seeing Japan step up its military role. The US has been urging Japan to increase its expenditure on defence and that raised some hue and cry from some countries in this region.

Q: Have you ever discussed the issue with Japanese military leaders?

A: No, never. I have been trying to visit friendly countries like those in ASEAN or others who invited me. But Japan has never extended an invitation and neither have we in return.

Q: What has been the performance of the anti-piracy centre which was set up in Songkhla?

A: The centre has been quite efficient in its "preventive and deterrent operations". It's not only me who have been checking in its performance. The United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees has also been active in monitoring its activities. We have heard of only a few cases for piracy and arrivals of Vietnamese boat people since the centre began its work.

Besides, more Vietnamese have chosen to depart via the "Orderly Departure Programme" instead of making their lives at risk.

There have been only small boats carrying refugees landing in Chanthaburi.

Q: What is the normal practice of the navy if its vessels happen to come across boat people on the sea.

A: We would tell them that we have had enough burden of refugees and would provide them with foods and fuel for them to continue their journey to other country.

Q: The navy has been organizing courses on security for fishermen. How would you assess their performance?

A: The fishermen (who have received training) have been very helpful. When the Russian (Minsk) approached the Thai waters, the fishermen notified us. They also serve as an effective deterrent against fishermen who smuggle goods (to Vietnam).

Q: You have said that more Exocet missiles would be bought for the Navy.

A: We have a programme to purchase additional Exocet missiles. We have tested some of them and have ordered for replacements.

We studied the Falklands war and drew some lessons to improve our navy.

Q: How would you compare the strength between the Thai and Vietnamese navies?

A: I don't think they (Vietnamese) dare to confront us. It is difficult to conduct a sea war as history has shown. To move a fleet of warships into the Gulf of Thailand would be difficult. You need to have big ships and strong logistic support.

I can recall our war with France at Charng Island. The French fleet immediately fled after meeting strong resistance and having some of the vessels damaged.

It is rare for big warships to operate far from their bases.

As far as the defence of the territorial waters is concerned, we are not worried. However, we are more concerned with air attack. That's why we are trying to improve our anti-aircraft capabilities.

Q: What is the chance of knowing if foreign submarines intrude our territorial waters?

A: Very difficult. But I don't think any foreign submarines have come inside Thai waters.

Q: Does Vietnam have any submarines at the moment?

A The Soviet Union has given Hanoi a submarine sometime ago but it is the smallest type. And we are not even certain whether it is still in a workable condition. But we can't underestimate it.

Q What is the situation in the border areas in Chanthaburi-Trat which are under the jurisdiction of the navy?

A Vietnam is politically in an awkward position and definitely wants to complete the war in Kampuchea as soon as possible. That's why I expect the Vietnamese forces to intensify their offensive during the dry season. But I don't think they dare deliberately violate Thai territory except in unintentional cases as in hot pursuits of the Khmer resistance forces. We have dug our strategic trenches to warn them (Vietnamese) off.

Most of the incursions which did take place were made only by infantry men. There were no tanks.

Q What is the possibility of a Vietnamese invasion of Thailand?

A No way. They will never have a chance to do so. I tell you frankly that I am never worried about Vietnam. If the Soviet Union supported Hanoi in such invasion we would also have support from friendly countries. The US has declared it will never desert us. We have confidence in our allies and we are not isolated.

Q Do you have any weak spots in our defence of the border areas in Chanthaburi-Trat?

A We have our forces ready all the time on the borders. We have marines, rangers and special operations forces which are prepared to

deal with any intruding foreign forces. We know where their (Vietnamese) positions are. And they probably know where ours are too.

On our sides we have rivers and canals dividing the border. I think they have problem with supply routes on the other side. As far as logistics is concerned, the areas opposite Chanthaburi-Trat may not be as favourable for the Vietnamese as those opposite Prachinburi where they can move in tanks.

They (Vietnamese) seem to concentrate on using infantrymen rather than heavy machines on this side of the border (Chanthaburi-Trat).

Q How would you compare the strength of the Thai navy to those of other ASEAN countries?

A I think ours are not bad comparatively. We have good discipline probably because we have had the navy for longer time. But at present, Malaysia seems to be making great improvements in its navy. It has constructed many new ships. The country may have set aside a lot of budget for the purpose. Malaysia has constructed new frigates and four mine sweepers as well as bought several new sea mines. But comparatively speaking, Thailand and Malaysia have more or less the same level of naval strength.

Indonesia seems to have more bigger ships - even submarines.

The Philippines mostly have patrol craft. Singapore gives more attention to economic development and modernization of its air force. Thai and Singapore air forces have had joint exercises together.

On 11 May 1961, the Department advised Congress that the National Security Council had approved a proposal for the development of a national security system for the United States. The proposal, which was approved by the President on 11 May 1961, provided for the development of a national security system for the United States. The proposal was approved by the President on 11 May 1961, and the Department has been working to implement it since that time.

On 19 July, Japan and the Soviet Union announced that they agreed to share the International Waters. This was similar to the 1978 Japan-Soviet Fisheries, Ocean-going Ships and Oil Marketing Agreements. Indonesia and Malaysia would not join. In the meantime, the Strait of Malacca grew more and more important. Japan and the U.S. could pass through the Strait, and the U.S. could have a canal built across the Strait.

[illegible]

... .. 100 meters long, but it would pass through And this area is rich in minerals. passage through the Also, this is located just south of the If the with

... .. in Surat Thani of Phang Nga the District 100 meters 100 meters

... .. 100 meters

... .. 100 meters

... .. 100 meters

... .. 100 meters

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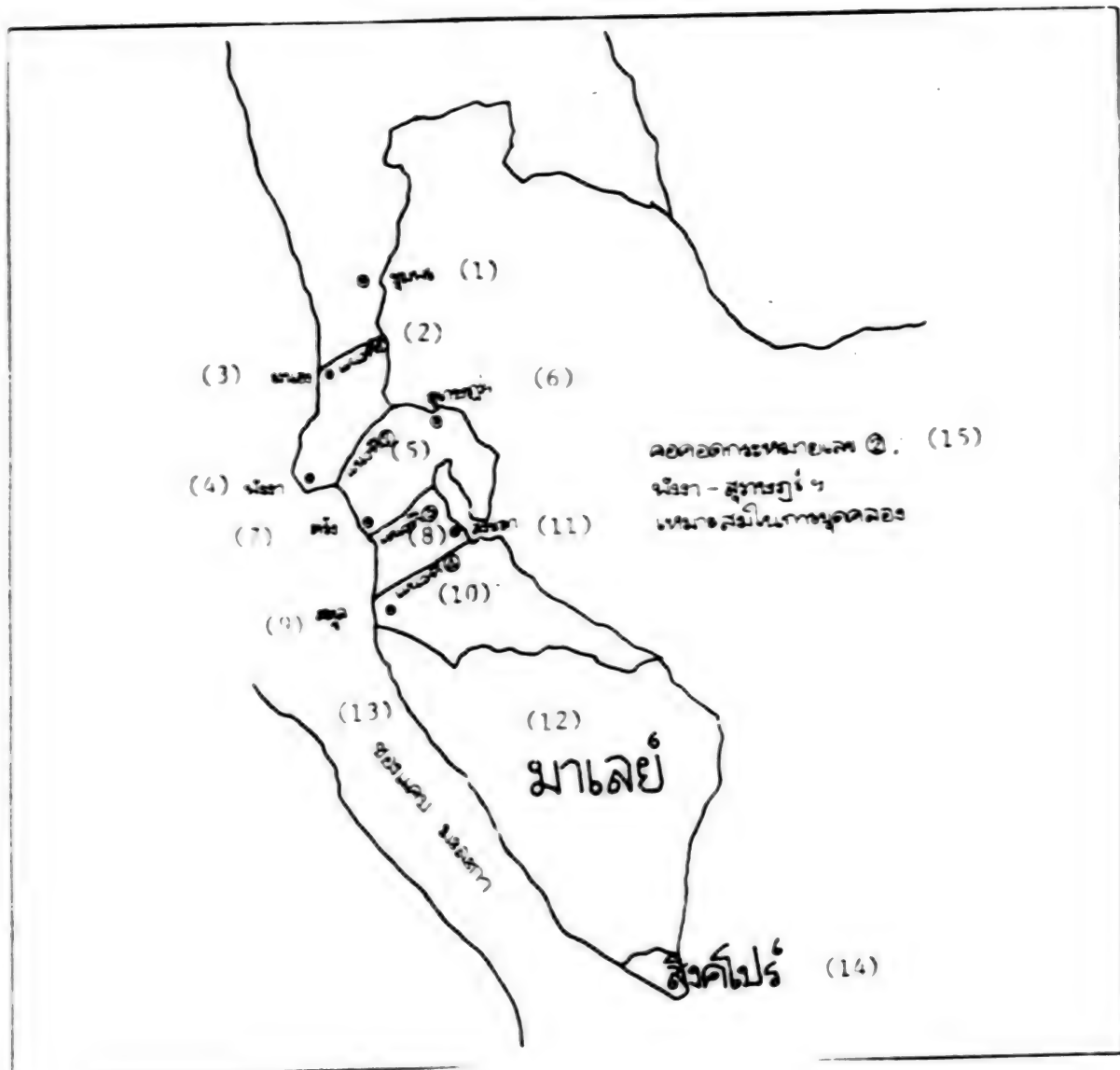
Journal of Interpersonal Violence 27(10), 1949–1965, © 2012 Sage Publications
10.1177/0886260512468211
http://jiv.sagepub.com
DOI: 10.1177/0886260512468211

1. The Commission is composed of the following members:

1. The first of these is the fact that the present study was carried out in a laboratory setting, and it is possible that the results may differ in a more naturalistic environment.

2. The second is the fact that the study was carried out with a small sample size, and it is possible that the results may differ with a larger sample size.

3. The third is the fact that the study was carried out with a specific group of participants, and it is possible that the results may differ with a different group of participants.



1. กรุงเทพฯ
2. เชียงใหม่
3. นครราชสีมา
4. นนทบุรี
5. พิษณุโลก
6. ภูเก็ต
7. หาดใหญ่
8. เชียงราย
9. เชียงใหม่
10. เชียงใหม่
11. เชียงใหม่
12. เชียงใหม่
13. เชียงใหม่
14. เชียงใหม่
15. เชียงใหม่

THAILAND

CONCLUSION

1964-1965: ANAHEIM T. 1. Thru 30 Jan-5 Feb 65 pp 12-15

"...and the people of the world."

These "two" actually do not support because of the "defection" of two communists." When asked about the stature of Khukrit Pramo, the leader of the Social Action Party, gave something like this, it is not an idle statement. The report on the results of the urban activities of two former CPT leaders, who were in the jungle for more than 10 years. One is Mr Prasert, a former member of the CPT Central Committee. The other is Mr Jit, a former member of the Political Bureau of the CPT.

...intelligence official who has close relations with both ... said that the activities of Mr Prasert are very broad in scale ... little depth. As for Mr Phin, his skills are just the opposite ... Mr Prasert. Thus, concerning their recent political activities, ... it is surprising that Mr Prasert has gotten very involved ... including calling for parliament to be convened in order ... constitution and proposing that the anti-communist activities ... In particular, he has had so much ideological influence ... and Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut ... "mistakenly" placed them in the same group.

1. The first group of variables includes the following:

Thani, but he came to study in Bangkok. He entered the Faculty of Literature at Chulalongkorn University, where he was attending Chulalongkorn University, he was a member of the Chulalongkorn Student Association. This organization was a political group. Because of this time, Field Marshal Plaek Udomsakul, who was the first power of Chulalongkorn University, was a political leader, and he was the first. Mr. Udomsakul, the Field Marshal, was the first power of Chulalongkorn University.

[illegible]

1949, the CPI left the anti-franking coalition. Early Maoist leaders
of the "People's Palace School" in China. Mr. Pineda was
in China during the 1950s. While studying in China, he had a close contact with
the CPI. During this dispute, besides the national problem, the CPI
was very active and that the CPI was actually the main force, according
to the CPI line, he proposed that a democratic revolution of China
should be a period of transition before implementing a socialist
revolution and that this be done peacefully. The result of his efforts
was that he left the party and returned to Thailand. It
was assumed he failed on both first trials.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

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SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from the confidential sources

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field and the second section deals with the results of the work in the laboratory.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the laboratory.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the laboratory.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the laboratory.

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BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE CLERGY ARRESTED, SCATTERED -- "Le Figaro" (Paris) reports that the former archbishop of Nha Trang (and Vietnam) and coadjutor to the archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City, who has been living under surveillance just outside Hanoi for 6 years, has been moved to an unknown location. The official reason was that he had too many visitors. There has been no news of seven Jesuits arrested in 1961 on charges of "espionage." Several are reported held in the central Chi Hoa prison in Saigon, the rest in the city's security building. They will, it is said, be "legally tried." The Catholic Church has been the target for closer surveillance since the events in Poland; the communist authorities apparently fearful lest the church become a counter-government in Vietnam. For its 55 million inhabitants in 1960, Vietnam had 1 cardinal, two archbishops, 30 bishops, 2,000 priests, and 3 million communicants. Text: Paris LE FIGARO in French 4/3/66.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

STATUS, LOCATIONS OF WORKERS IN USSR REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 27 Jan 83 p 3

[Article: "Vietnamese Laborers In the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Western propaganda organizations have stated that Vietnam is sending laborers to the Soviet Union to work in Siberia.

As for the truth about this matter, Nguneu Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, spoke to Western newspapers and denied these charges when he visited Western Europe. He said that the help provided by the Soviet Union is help that shows [a spirit of] proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity. That is, since the end of the war of aggression by the American imperialists, the Soviet Union has helped settle Vietnam's debts. It has taken Vietnamese laborers and given them vocational training in order to turn them into skilled laborers, who can then return and work efficiently for their country. In the Soviet Union, the condition of these Vietnamese laborers is totally different from that of the foreign laborers in the capitalist countries. They have the same rights as Soviet laborers in accord with the agreements. As for the locations of the work places where they receive occupational training, the Vietnamese laborers have the right to choose places with a suitable environment. And these places are far from Siberia. For example, they work in Krasnoyarsk, Ashkhabad, Volgograd, Dzhambul and other cities in the south.

According to this agreement, Vietnamese laborers age 17 to 35 will be given vocational training in the Soviet Union with no obligation. Some of them are studying Russian too. Everything is provided for them during their stay in the Soviet Union, from language training materials to daily necessities.

They are working and studying in 50 different industrial sectors, which are all industrial elements for the national economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Based on these facts, even though the Western propagandists have distorted the facts in order to destroy the friendly relations and sever the mutual aid between socialist countries, that is, the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, they will certainly fail in their efforts. What they have said is only a pack of lies.

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CSO: 4206/53

AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON CBW, RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 6 Feb 83 pp 18-20

[Interview with Tran Quang Co, the Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand:
"Thai-Vietnamese Problems"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] At a time when Bangkok, the nerve center of the country, has not yet stopped shaking from the "exercise" shock, out along the Kampuchean border, the situation is just as tense. Artillery is still being fired, which is causing losses for both sides. And there have been cross-border clashes, which is not the first time that this has happened, and which will not be the last. Amidst this situation, SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN had a chance to interview Mr Tran Quang Co, the new Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand. This is the first interview that he has given to the mass media here. The interview concerns the problems that have arisen, the way to solve them and related matters.

[Question] First of all, I have learned that a conference was recently held in Vietnam in order to discuss the effects of the chemicals that the United States used during the war several years ago. The conference was presided over by Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap, who stated that the entire world should be warned about this problem and that everyone should cooperate to ensure that chemical weapons are never again used in war. I would like to know what the Vietnamese government's "attitude" is toward the use of toxic chemicals.

[Answer] Before answering your question, I would first like to point out the aims of that conference on the harmful effects of toxic chemicals during the war. The conference achieved good results. More than 40 foreign scientists participated, including American scientists. The aim was to study the harmful effects of Agent Orange, which the United States used all over southern Vietnam. The aim of the conference was not to convince others that we have not used chemicals. Rather, the aim was to discuss what harmful effects the chemicals used by the United States in the past may be producing now.

[Question] Foregive me for being rude, but I would like to ask about the charge that Vietnam is using chemicals, particularly the substance known as "yellow rain," to suppress the forces that oppose the Heng Samrin government. What is the truth about this? And does the Vietnamese government have a "policy" on the use of chemicals in a war?

[Answer] The Vietnamese have a saying that says that "if a thief calls out, catch him." This refers to a trick that criminals frequently use. They try to shift the blame onto others in order to conceal their own wrongdoing. Actually, charging Vietnam with using "yellow rain" is just such a trick.

Such propaganda and baldfaced lies are being spread about now in order to "cleanse" the Khmer Samphan-Pol Pot group and their supporters with the hope of making these murderers seem like unfortunate victims of fate. Another purpose is to get the world to forget the truth concerning the hundreds of thousands of tons of Agent Orange that U.S. aircraft dropped on Vietnam. This chemical is still affecting the people and natural environment in Vietnam. And it is still affecting U.S. soldiers. No one knows when the effects of this chemical will wear off.

An important reason why Vietnam was able to defeat an enemy that was much stronger than itself was that Vietnam had justice on its side. A country that is moral would not use and would never consider using this inhuman measure. This is not simply theory. The team of medical experts that the United Nations sent to study this matter in 2 consecutive years (from November 1981 to November 1982) concluded that there was no evidence that Vietnam had used chemical weapons in the Thai-Kampuchean border area. The foreign scientists from 10 countries that are members of the United Nations who took part in the Pugwash conference in Geneva in March 1982 confirmed that this had not happened.

[Question] I would like you to confirm that this is the "position" of the Vietnamese government.

[Answer] I will confirm our "disgust" at their use.

[Question] Concerning the matter of Vietnamese gas masks being found, what is the truth in this matter? Is it the case the Vietnam's enemies are using gas and so Vietnamese forces have had to use gas masks or has someone planted false evidence? Or is Vietnam really using gas?

[Answer] In order to frame someone else, the easiest thing is to forge evidence. As for making gas masks, this is very easy to do. The hardest evidence to produce is a victim. Gas masks are not alive, and they cannot speak. No one knows where they came from. When the United States fled, it left behind armories filled with gas masks, weapons, ammunition and Agent Orange. This was firm evidence against them.

Concerning these things abandoned by the United States when it fled in 1975, much is still left. In some places, the people have kept the gas masks; others have thrown them away. There are still mines left in the ground.

I have mentioned all this in order to show that there are still many such things left. They could be used to produce fake evidence.

[Question] The Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, has said that Vietnam has already withdrawn some of its troops from Kampuchea. I would like to ask you if you could provide some details about this. Have troops been withdrawn and if so how?

[Answer] As for us, our words always match our actions. The joint communique issued at the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam on 7 July 1982 stated that "in order to show their good intentions, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have agreed to act first and have decided to withdraw some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July 1982. After that, Kampuchea and Vietnam will discuss further troop withdrawals in the future. This will depend on the safety and security in the Kampuchean-Thai border area and on the response by the Thais." This unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was clearly recorded by the Japanese television station Nihon Denpa News, and this news was broadcast throughout the world. On 22 July 1982, newspapers in Bangkok showed pictures of this too. The leaders in some countries in Southeast Asia felt that this action would have a positive effect on the situation in this region.

We waited for a response that would show an intention of helping to relax the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But just the opposite has occurred. That is, there have been criticisms that have denied these facts, saying that this was just a "troop rotation." Such behavior avoids acknowledging our attitude and upholds the policy of supporting and aiding those groups that are opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people.

[Question] Do you mean that this is a factor? That is, if Thailand responds favorably, more troops will be withdrawn?

[Answer] Yes, this is a factor. That is, according to the joint communique issued at the conference, we have waited for a response from Thailand. But not only have we not received a response, but this action, which showed Vietnam's good intentions, has been rejected.

[Question] Have Vietnam's "good intentions" been halted because of what has happened? Are the two sides, that is, Thailand and Vietnam, still in contact with each other or has contact been severed?

[Answer] We do not view the things that have happened as being positive. However, the two sides are still in contact with each other. As for us, after we withdrew some of our forces, we discussed matters with Kampuchea and decided that if Thailand accepted things, we would withdraw more troops. But the fact that Thailand has not accepted things yet does not mean that contact will cease. We are still in contact.

[Question] You said that Vietnam feels that words and actions should go together. In this case, if Thailand accepts this, must it do anything to support this? What would be an example?

[Answer] Vietnam has clearly stated several times that [Thailand] must stop giving aid to those groups that oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. It must help make things safe along the border.

If the Thai government does not agree to accept things, which would show good intentions, it could ask Vietnam in order to discuss things.

As far as I know, the Thai government is not ready to discuss this problem. When we proposed withdrawing some of our troops, the Thais did not respond. But even though Thailand took this attitude, we still withdrew some of our forces unilaterally. But the response to our withdrawal was that this was a trick or just a troop rotation.

[Question] Is this an "international" problem and is this the situation in Kampuchea that several Vietnamese leaders have referred to as an "irreversible" situation?

[Answer] Vietnam is not the one to decide that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. It is not because Vietnam has said this but rather because of the objective situation.

The Kampuchean problem must be divided into two parts, the internal problem and the international problem. The internal problem concerns Kampuchea's sovereignty. It is the Kampuchean people who decided what political system to have and how to form a government. After Pol Pot was toppled, an election was held to form a government and parliament, and a constitution was formulated. To make changes, a new election will be held at the end of the 5-year term. It is the Kampuchean people who will decide.

Now, if foreign countries want to force their wishes on the people of Kampuchea, this is a violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty.

As for the international situation, the threat to Indochina, and Kampuchea must stop, the expansionism must stop so that Vietnam can withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

While waiting to solve this basic problem, it is thought that Vietnam and Thailand can discuss matters in order to restore peace and security along the Kampuchean border.

The way to end the threat from Peking is to negotiate. We have had two negotiating sessions already. Things are not yet ready for the third session. It can be seen that our policy is to solve the various problems through peaceful negotiation, even with Peking.

[Question] If an international conference was held, would this help assure Vietnam that Peking no longer posed a threat to Vietnam?

[Answer] [Concerning this], we hold to that part of the communique issued at the Indochina ministers' conference that deals with an international conference on Southeast Asia. Concerning this conference, the member organizations can decide on a time.

[Question] What distinguishes between internal problems and international problems.

[Answer] It is the Kampuchean people who must solve the internal problems. At present, various international groups have various views. But the Kampuchean people have decided and chosen their own path. Regardless of when an international conference is held, the Kampuchean people will continue moving forward. It is true that peace would greatly facilitate this forward progress.

The Kampuchean people have solved the internal problems, but the international problems remain to be solved.

[Question] If this is the case, the future of Kampuchea depends on the international problems.

[Answer] Centers must be united in order to solve the international problems.

[Question] That is just playing with words. I would like to repeat that if that is the case, the future of Kampuchea depends on the international problems.

[Answer] We shouldn't play with words (laughs). The future of the Kampuchean people is in the hands of the people of Kampuchea. The future of the Thai people is in the hands of the Thais. And the future of the Vietnamese people is in the hands of the Vietnamese.

[Question] It is generally believed that the Kampuchean problem is an important obstacle that has prevented the formation of good relations between Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Since you have

just become Vietnam's fully-empowered representative in Thailand, I would like to take the liberty of asking what policies, methods and measures you have for solving this problem.

And if you make a great effort but the problem still remains, what do you think the remaining choice will be -- such as maintaining the distance in relations or appointing a go-between at the government level -- in order to prevent a possible crisis that may arise from some unexpected event? Or is there some other way?

[Answer] In our view, there are no important obstacles blocking the development of relations between Vietnam and Thailand since there are no conflicts between the national interests of Vietnam and Thailand.

The existence of an independent and sovereign People's Republic of Kampuchea and the temporary phenomenon of Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean people in order to oppose the danger that has arisen from the revival of the genocidal system of Pol Pot does not pose a threat to Thailand in any way.

What is referred to as the "Kampuchean problem," which you feel is an important obstacle to relations between our two countries, is really just a trap set by others in order to prevent the countries in Southeast Asia from becoming friends and cooperating with each other. This will enable them to easily incite us to hate each other, and we will not have the spirit to see where the real danger lies.

It is true that Vietnam and Thailand are now engaged in disputes over certain views and that there are still misunderstandings between us. This is something that is difficult for neighboring countries that live in the same region to avoid. However, we feel that, concerning relations between our two countries, there are no problems that we cannot solve through peaceful diplomatic negotiations. The only thing is that each side must have good intentions, respect each nation's just interests, be sincere and trust the other.

If we look back at relations between the two countries during the past 4 years, we have to admit that things are developing in a positive way. Because now, instead of opposing each other, we are now negotiating. Even though the negotiations have not been able to solve the problems, they have helped us to understand each other better. Because each feels that it (will) benefit by restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and building friendly and cooperative relations. This is a good foundation for ending the conflict between the two countries.

For these reasons, we are very optimistic about the future of relations between Vietnam and Thailand. There will definitely be friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand. The peoples of the two countries want this. And at present, developments in the world situation demand this too.

[Question] At present, the fighting along the border is rather fierce. Artillery is being fired across the border. Thai officials have said that artillery fire can be targeted very accurately. This shows that this is intentional. I would like to know how this problem can be solved.

[Answer] Looking at the documents issued at the Indochina conference, the conference really wanted to bring peace to the border and avoid losses.

At this conference, at the very beginning, it was proposed that a demilitarized zone be established. Later, it was proposed that a safe zone be established. This was a very effective measure that could have helped reduce the conflicts and misunderstanding along the border. Concerning this proposal, I do not know whether [you] have any data on this or not.

[Question] To date, we have only received data from Western news agencies. It's good to have a chance to go to the original source of the data like this.

[Answer] There are two reasons for the misunderstandings:

1. The two sides have stationed their forces too close to the border; they may clash unintentionally.
2. There are several armed groups that are active along the border. There may be provocations, and this may lead to clashes and accusations.

An important way to solve this problem is to try to get the various armed forces to pull back from the border -- to get the forces that are causing provocations along the border, that is, the Khmer coalition forces, to pull back from the border.

In the beginning, we proposed making the border an area of peace and friendship by establishing a demilitarized zone. As for how far this zone was to extend, that was to be negotiated. But Thailand rejected our proposal, claiming that this was Thai territory and that it had the right to station troops there.

But this was not going to be done just on the Thai side; troops would not have been stationed on the Kampuchean side either.

Then in 1982, we proposed establishing a secure zone along the border. Thai troops could be stationed in this secure zone on the Thai side. But no other armed forces could be stationed in this zone. As for the secure zone on the Kampuchean side, Kampuchean soldiers could be stationed there but no Vietnamese soldiers could be stationed there.

Question: From what is generally understood, the Khmer coalition groups are fighting in Kampuchea. Wouldn't they clash?

Answer: If a secure zone were established, this would reveal which forces were left there. If those forces were in Kampuchea, the forces of the Kampuchean government would "welcome" them.

Question: If that is the case, during that time before a secure zone is established, there will continue to be conflicts. How can this be avoided?

Answer: We feel that there should be negotiations. As long as there is no demilitarized or secure zone, or as long as there is no response to the communique on our unilateral troop withdrawal, there will continue to be misunderstandings and the situation along the border will continue to be tense. As for the things that have happened along the border, we are not the ones who are responsible. It is the opposition groups that are responsible for these things. Concerning our policy, we have constantly said that we want peace and friendship with Thailand.

We and Kampuchea have agreed that we will make every effort possible to bring peace to the Kampuchean border. Our forces and the Kampuchean forces are making a great effort to fulfill this agreement, that is, to avoid a misunderstanding.

I want to confirm once again that Vietnam and Kampuchea are trying to make the border a peaceful area and be friends with Thailand. We will respect the independence and sovereignty of Thailand, and we will make a great effort to avoid misunderstandings. We will try to have negotiations in order to bring peace to the border.

Editor's note: Mr. Tran Quang Co was born on 22 May 1928. During the period 1946-1954, he participated in the war to win independence from France and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Second Class. After that, he was made the head of the Southeast Asia Division in the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served in this position for 3 years, after which he was made the deputy dean of the Foreign Affairs Training Institute.

After that, he was assigned diplomatic and consular duties abroad. His first position was consul at the consulate in Sri Lanka in 1964. Then at the end of 1967, he was made the first secretary-general of the embassy in Indonesia.

From 1968 to 1977 he was the deputy director-general of the North American Department. The year after that, he was made the director-general, a position that he held until 1980. In 1981, he became the director-general of the European Department, No 2. Now, he is the special ambassador, with full powers, to Thailand.

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CSC: 11923

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NATION DEPICTED AS GLOOMY, BUT ENCOURAGED BY HIGH RICE PRODUCTION

Paris L'UNITE in French 4 Feb 83 pp 16-18

[Article by Antoinette Mauves]

[Text] While not everything is so black as the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese refugees paint it, not everything is rosy, either, in this country that is only now 7 years of age. Wherever you look you see grey, nothing but grey.

It's the first thing that springs to mind when you try to describe Vietnam in the early days of this year 1983. Contrary to what most people believe, Vietnam is not red. For this country to be red would take the popular enthusiasm that prevailed in Cuba during the Sixties or even the activist madness that swept over China during the Cultural Revolution. Everybody knows that it will be a long time coming...

Vietnam, which reached 7 -- the age of reason -- last April, is not green, either. And the tactics it adopts in foreign policy, to insinuate itself into the good graces of such anticommunist countries as Indochina, ensure that it will not be blue, either. Even so, one must not blame the Hanoi government for all the ills besetting the 55 million Vietnamese -- as the refugees do to paint it as black as possible. Many achievements have already been made in the interest of the people: public health, transportation, education, and the like. And of course, nobody these days is unaware of the fact that Vietnam is not white, either.

All during the American war Hanoi conned swarms of westerners and Vietnamese alike -- including some ministers in the GRP -- into believing that once victory was won, swift reunification of the country would be the lowest of priorities and that South Vietnam, governed by the GRP, would go on existing as an autonomous entity for an indefinite period. We would bet that those who were conned yesterday have long memories, and will not be lured by the new siren songs of Vietnam. You lose your illusions only once, not twice. And after all, from the top leader to the lowliest refugee, Vietnamese will agree that right now Vietnam is not

rosy... And yet, through the pervasive greyness that wraps this country emerge two shining signals. One is a spark, the other a glimmer.

The spark is a number: 10,200,000. By producing 10.20 million tons of paddy rice or equivalent products in 1982 -- 8 percent more than in 1981, the year of the bumper harvest -- Vietnam has, for the first time since 1975 out-produced the Plan targets in agriculture. The unusual absence of major natural disasters, and particularly the new economic policy adopted 2 years ago for dealing with the peasants, explain this unprecedented success. Until then, the farmers, whether or not they were herded into cooperatives, were forced to sell at a very low price a set percentage of their harvests to the state. Once aware that the more they produced, the more the state would take away, the peasants dragged their feet when asked to increase their output. Some patterns of resistance actually appeared: rice fed to hogs rather than sold to the state, transplanting seedlings upside-down, etc. With the end of 1980, the state signed a new contract with the peasants: by setting up a system of lump-sum payments (khoan), it forced them to hand over a fixed percentage of their crops, while giving them a free hand to sell the rest where they could. That was enough to whet the taste for initiative anew in this traditionally individualist social class, the more so in that, wherever possible, additional land would be given to families capable of working it. As a consequence, this year there is enough rice to stock the state markets and, of course, the free markets as well.

Strain on Doctrine

In order to get to this point, it was necessary to apply considerable strain to Marxist-Leninist doctrine. It was the 6th central committee plenum of the communist party which, in August 1979, got on with the wrenching revision. Under combined pressure of disastrous economic performance in the preceding 4 years and from the pragmatists on the central committee, the authorities would allow some slack, especially to the South, where the new watchword became "autonomy." And that meant initiative. Regimentation eased off. In industry, too, the lump-sum payment rule replaced the iron rigors of a wrong-headed Plan. Regional businesses and economic agencies see their decision-making powers recognized and their areas of authority expanding. The workers are directly involved in increasing production. All of a sudden there is a sharp drop in absenteeism, theft, and negligence. Result: industrial production, which had inched up laboriously by 0.6 percent annually, on the average, from 1976 to 1980, leapt by more than 12 percent in 1981 and 1982, and a lot more in small industry and crafts. Why? Because -- supreme sacrifice! -- in addition to food self-sufficiency, the accent was laid, as of August 1979, on production of ordinary consumer goods and removed from expansion of heavy industry.

Does this mean that from now on everybody will have enough to live on? No, not yet awhile. But there is no doubt that the 1982 bumper crops will soothe a lot of empty bellies. As for the production of basic necessities (fabrics, paper, sugar, medicines, etc.), the perceived recent leap forward must not lead us to forget the very low level at which Vietnam started in 1975. And so the packages (300 tons a month of them in Saigon) sent home by Vietnamese refugees to their families still in Vietnam are still very welcome. The vast quantities of these incoming goods, however, will inevitably become a two-edged sword. It is already creating a welfare mentality among those who receive it. In Saigon, families that wait patiently for the packages from their refugee relatives in Europe simply to sell the contents, rather than looking for work, are past counting.

Taking Refuge in Silence

The "liberal" turn taken by the economy in 1970 and expanded by the 5th congress of the VCP in March 1982 must not mask the unswerving commitment to the principles of Vietnamese communism, nor make us forget that its ideological control over the population is still total. Furthermore, this new orientation, just beginning to show what it can do, is already under fire from the dogmatists in the CPV. Le Duc Tho, member of the political bureau, is best known as the negotiator of the Paris Accords (27 January 1973), To HUU, first deputy prime minister and poet laureate of the regime, and Le Duan, CPV secretary general, are the country's strong men these days. The slide toward decentralization worries them, because they see it as the thin edge of the wedge that will admit the growth of do-it-yourselfers, of parallel economic circuits, and an individualistic attitude, and thereby lead to over-laxity on the part of the authorities. So to hell with economic progress, so long as we keep the country firmly in hand! The first warning came last August. It is aimed at South Vietnam, still rebellious and untamed. The political bureau met in special session to denounce the "softening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the distribution and marketing of production in the South." In late November, Radio Hanoi and the ARMY JOURNAL chimed in with a report of an abortive conspiracy which was said to have been uncovered a month earlier in Ho Chi Minh City.

The truth is that nobody is fooled by all this. The uproar over these "revelations" is strictly for domestic consumption. They were timed precisely to justify a return to the mailed fist for dealing with old Saigon and with the South in general, accompanied by a purge of the upper reaches of the administration, of which Gen Tran Van Tra, a hero of April 1975, would be one of the victims. In mid-December Hanoi called on all Vietnamese to "redouble their vigilance" against the sappers' war being waged by China and the United States to "overthrow the Vietnamese system." In the name of sacred dogma, the doctrinaires are determined to turn off the "liberalism" tap. Warnings have given way to censure and admonitions. SAIGON LIBERE has published vehement denunciations of the decadent stage productions announced by Saigon's professional artists.

The truth is that something other than commando operations or press campaigns is needed to quash the indomitable South Vietnamese. But what? The communists, who have fortunately cleansed their arsenal of the quick-and-dirty methods of the Khmer Rouge, are now called upon to do the equivalent of squaring the circle, and doing it in the face of opposition that is disorganized and divided -- if not altogether non-existent. The veteran leaders of the PRG and the NLF feel betrayed, and have sought sanctuary in silence. The opposition movements find their recruits mainly in refugee circles (at least 3,000 people board boats each month to get out of Vietnam, even now). But, be it the United Front for Vietnam Liberation or the Organization of Overseas Volunteer Forces for the Restoration of Vietnam, they are still not big enough to worry Hanoi because, on the one hand, their troops are few in number and, on the other, personal questions play a big part in these organizations, as was the case in the Third Force prior to 1975.

No new perspective in either direction seems to be shaping up inside Vietnam. As for the average Vietnamese citizen, he is too busy trying to survive on his miserable wages (plus whatever he can scratch up on the side) in today's dismal, gloomy Vietnam. And it is out of this greyness that the glimmer we mentioned earlier is emerging. And it is, most assuredly, a glimmer of hope.

Four years after Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and after the "lesson" China inflicted on Vietnam, ravaging the country's northern provinces, there is at last a chance for a political settlement of the Kampuchea question. It all began in October, with the resumption of the Sino-Soviet dialogue. One of the three conditions laid down by Peking for a return to normal relations with Moscow is settlement of the Kampuchea question. For the first time, China is contemplating a political solution. What is more, China no longer demands total withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea as a precondition for restoring relations: the demand now is only a timetable for that withdrawal, along with a starting date.

Peking's move has triggered a string of chain reactions. First came those from Vietnam, nervous about these advances and worried about getting stuck with the costs -- as in 1972, with the Sino-American rapprochement, they tell you plainly -- and from which the economy is suffering almost terminally by its prolonged presence in Kampuchea. This has led Hanoi to adopt a very conciliatory tone toward Norodom Sihanouk. Are they trying to isolate him from Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge, his two allies within the anti-Vietnam coalition?

Realpolitik

In November in Indonesia, Romania's Ceausescu reiterated his suggestions for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, calling for a meeting of all parties concerned. Indonesia, be

it noted, is the most moderate nation in the ASEAN Pact (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand), and Vietnam maintains close relations with it. Sihanouk has suspended his political and diplomatic activities as head of the coalition for 6 months. Is this an opening directed at Vietnam. Furthermore, although he had said he no longer wanted to leave Pyongyang, he just recently went to Thailand. For their part, Laos and Vietnam, after 10 years of absence, have suddenly decided to take part in the forthcoming Southeast Asian Games which will bring together mainly athletes from the ASEAN member nations. As for the Indochina summit conference that was slated for December in Vientiane, it has been postponed until sometime in March 1983.

having the kind of Kampuchea China would like to see -- neutral, independent, and non-aligned -- would most certainly be a factor for peace in Southeast Asia. The 150,000 or so troops Vietnam is keeping there now would then be much more productive as workers in Vietnam's ricefields and factories. And the psychological shock of that pullout would also entail a number of diplomatic changes in that area. Even so, is it really time to be talking about negotiations soon? It is too early to say, but it is worth noting that during the last 3 months' diplomatic "grand-right-and-left" in Southeast Asia, none of the numerous statements issued thus far contains anything irreversible or irreparable. A socialist activist just back from that part of the world says that a window is opening, that things might sort themselves out, even though nobody yet knows quite how. One gets the feeling, he says, that one is back again at the beginning of 1968, during the months that preceded the Vietnamese-American talks in Paris.

0182

CSG: 4210 43

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NEW OFFICE TO PROVIDE MOVIE-MAKING SERVICES IN VIETNAM

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese Spring 83 p 9

[Article by Song Hien: "Film Industry Goes Beyond Our Borders"]

[Text] For many years, our country's motion pictures have gone beyond our territory and come to the people of fraternal and friendly countries, near and far, in every corner of the earth. And thanks to them thousands of millions of people on this planet have understood better the country of Vietnam and its people in the construction of their land and the defense of their fatherland.

Who have bought Vietnam's films?

In addition to the fraternal socialist countries, many capitalist countries like France, the United States, Belgium, Australia, West Germany, Sweden, etc. have bought our films.

In 1982, the Vietnam Film Distribution and Export and Import Corporation sold to foreign customers 22 features, 7 documentaries and 4 animated cartoons. Of those 33 films many were bought by several customers, including such features as Chi Dau (Mrs Dau), Ve Noi Gio Cat (Back to the Land of Winds and Sand), Khoang Cach Con Lai (The Remaining Distance), Con Meo Nhung (The Velvet Cat), etc. At the Manila Film Festival in the spring of 1982, Australia bought Canh Dong Hoang (The Empty Field), the first feature film our country's film industry has ever sold to a capitalist country.

The fact that every year more and more foreign customers buy Vietnamese films is a source of joy not only for workers in the film industry but also for each and every one of us. To add to this joy, in this short article let me tell you about something very new in our film industry -- the birth of the Office of International Movie-Making Cooperation Service within the Vietnam Film Distribution and Export and Import Corporation. So from now on, whenever a foreign film maker wants to come to Vietnam to make a film of his own or to cooperate with Vietnam to make a joint film and when our own studios want to

go abroad to make a film, the new office will take care of everything. It will provide and fully satisfy the requests of foreign film makers for renting cameras and hiring directors, actors, painters, cameramen, translators, etc.

On 19 August 1982 the Office of International Movie-Making Cooperation Service was established. Since then, not quite half-a-year old, it has already assisted the Hungarian film industry in making a few films about Vietnam. In the months of the 1983 spring, it will be assisting the people from the French Uranium Films company in shooting a feature, De Che Tan Lui (The Declining Empire).

In the making of this feature film, from the artistic standpoint, they will hire 16 Vietnamese actors to act in the film. Shooting will start in a month and a half in 20 different locations.

Finally, let me reveal a "secret" detail: if there are no changes, this year the film industries of our country and the Soviet Union will cooperate with each other to make a feature film on Vietnam.

5598

CSO: 4209/263

HOANG TUNG WRITES ON VIETNAMESE ECONOMY

PM101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 83 first edition p 4

[Article by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee: "Vietnam: The First Stage"]

[Text] Hanoi, [no date given]—The socialist revolution in Vietnam entered its first stage after the victorious conclusion of the war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors, and the 4th Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Congress (December 1976) determined the following main tasks of the socialist revolution: To bring about a socialist revolution in production relations, science, technology, ideology and culture, to establish a new system, a new economy and a new culture and to educate the new man by relying on the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the right of the working people, liberated from the yoke of the colonialists and feudal landlords, to collective economic management.

The attainment of these goals is linked with many difficulties since the set tasks have to be resolved in a backward agrarian country. The grave consequences and the trials of 30 years of war and the aggression by U.S. imperialists and the expansionists also have an adverse effect. Thanks to the people's enormous efforts and sacrifices we have achieved victory, reliably defended the motherland, increased our defense might, implemented socialist transformations in industry and trade, developed the cooperative system in the agriculture of the southern provinces, reorganized the economy throughout the country, healed the wounds of war and created favorable conditions for further progress.

Our party's 5th Congress gathered in March 1982. It determined the tasks and concrete goals of our revolution in the eighties. The two main ones among them are to build socialism and to defend the motherland. In addition, it is necessary to develop production and improve the people's life, build the material and technical base of socialism, complete the socialist transformations of society in the recently liberated regions, improve production relations in the country as a whole and strengthen our defense capability.

We are aware that this first stage is the most difficult, since it is during this stage that we have to prepare the conditions and preconditions for

socialist industrialization. In the economy, which as yet lacks the strength even for simple reproduction, we have to gradually create accumulations for expanded reproduction.

Our agriculture fundamentally remains a production process using traditional implements of labor, and the cultivated area is not large: on average 1 hectare of arable land per 10 people. There are interruptions in supplies of raw materials, electricity and so forth to the national economy.

Under these pretty complicated conditions, urgent directions of development in our economy are the improvement of production forces, the best possible utilization of existing potential in agriculture and industry and the increased production of foodstuffs, raw materials and consumer goods. It is to switch from the present structure of the national economy--agriculture, light industry and heavy industry--to a new structure in which heavy industry provides the basis for modernizing light industry and agriculture.

Simultaneously with the development of production forces and the reorganization of the economic structure, production relations are being strengthened, a revolution is being implemented in ideology and culture, the social consciousness of small producers and smallholders is changing, and the process of shaping a socialist social consciousness is underway in our society. Other important questions which require solution are: changing the economic management mechanism, determining forms of labor organization which are in keeping with the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and determining material and moral incentives.

In solving these problems we must skillfully combine centralism and the planned approach in the economy with broad production initiative at all levels. In rural areas the reorganization of production activity has begun in every district and in the course of this process there will be a redistribution of the work force between industry, agriculture and other sectors according to local conditions.

Our country has over 400 districts. On average, each of them has 10,000 hectares of arable land and a population of about 100,000 people working in cooperatives. The district is our basic administrative and territorial unit for organizing production and distribution, the material and cultural life of the people and accumulations for socialist industrialization. At the same time, the local armed forces are formed here. The district provides the framework for the establishment of economic relations between cooperatives and for the creation of industrial projects and of trading and transport companies. The state directly leads important industrial enterprises and major construction projects and the distribution of basic consumer goods, assigning to the city and provincial authorities the management of secondary ones. This system stimulates local economic development and initiative and takes into account the interests of the population.

Much remains to be done in the light of our party's 5th Congress decisions. The VCP Central Committee recently adopted the plan for socioeconomic development in 1983 and determined the main tasks for the period through 1985.

There exists the basis for implementing these decisions. Quite good results have been achieved in agriculture in the last few years. In 1982 we produced 16.2 million tons of foodstuffs. The production of livestock and fishery products has grown in comparison with 1981. The possibility has emerged of achieving complete self-sufficiency in food products. This is a considerable achievement, especially since in the past, even when our country's population has one-half of what it is at present, the shortage of food products was a usual phenomenon. Nevertheless, the food problem as a whole still remains acute.

Another pretty acute problem, that of supplying the people with consumer goods, still remains. It seems that light industry could do much toward its solution. In addition, the state encourages the production of goods in daily demand by cottage [domashniy] and handicraft enterprises and small and large industrial enterprises. As a result of the measures that have been taken, the output of consumer goods in 1982 increased 10 percent in comparison with 1981. Here also there is considerable potential to be uncovered.

The process of transforming the economy of the southern provinces is actively underway and the capitalist economic system has been eliminated in the main sectors of the national economy. Nevertheless, there are still many problems here, mainly in the distribution and exchange spheres. Transformations are being widely developed in the spheres of ideology and culture. Illiteracy, that legacy of colonialism, has been liquidated, including in the areas populated by national minorities. Some 14 million children attend school. The new culture is flourishing in cities and rural areas. The ideological and cultural problems of the colonial past, especially gravely felt in the recently liberated cities, have been eradicated. Adult working people are happily attending classes within the cultural and political education network. The numbers of houses of culture, clubs, libraries and more theaters are growing. The publication of books, newspapers and magazines grows day by day.

Industrialization is the central task of the socialist revolution in our country. This, as V. I. Lenin foresaw, is the law of the development of backward agrarian countries moving toward socialism while bypassing the capitalist state of development. Thanks to the noble help rendered in a spirit of socialist internationalism by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the process of building the main foundations of industry, transportation, science, technology, culture and education in socialist Vietnam is underway.

An important event occurred recently in our country: the Black River was dammed. The largest GES in Southeast Asia, with a capacity of 2 million kilowatts, will be constructed there. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese development of energy resources is progressing at accelerated pace. Invaluable assistance for our development is given by the Soviet Union in training management cadres, scientific workers, technicians and workers and in the exchange of scientific information.

The working class, cooperative peasantry and socialist intelligentsia of the SRV enthusiastically participate in building the new life, acting under the

slogans: "Everything for the socialist fatherland, Everything for the people's happiness!" and "Let us make today better than yesterday!" plants have launched competition to raise labor productivity and achieve savings. There has been further development of the international socialist competition between Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at key projects in honor of significant dates.

In the rural areas there has been a powerful development of the movement to fulfill the agricultural production program aimed at resolving the food problem. The participants in it are struggling to raise labor productivity in farming and livestock raising and to achieve efficient and thrifty economic management. As a result, last year rice yields increased on average by five quintals.

Combining scientific activity with the practical requirements of industrial and agricultural production, our scientific and technical workers are participating in the solution of specific questions of production and economic work. The socialist intelligentsia, drawing closer to working people engaged in physical labor, is manifesting its revolutionary qualities and making a valuable contribution to the cause of the motherland.

The communists and Communist Youth Union members are in the front ranks of socialist competition. The Communist Youth Union has strong organizations in all plants and construction sites and on the agricultural front. The union members form shock detachments wherever things are most difficult, following the slogan "Youth is ready to go wherever necessary." Such major projects as the Black River GES, and Fa Lai Tets and others are shock communist youth projects. Our young people have confirmed their vitality in building the new life, just as earlier on they were a shock force in the war against the aggressors and for the motherland's freedom and independence.

The VCP, vanguard of our revolution, has covered a road spanning over half a century. Founded and educated by Ho Chi Minh, devoted to Marxism-Leninism and tested in a hard and prolonged revolutionary struggle, the VCP can be justly proud of the fact that it has always honorably vindicated its glorious historic mission. Among our party's valuable traditions are its monolithic unity, its organic link with the working class and all working people, its tireless activity for the welfare of the fatherland and the people and its loyalty to its international duty. Our party, headed by Comrade Le Duan, outstanding continuer of the cause of Ho Chi Minh, educates the Vietnamese communists in a spirit of friendship and fraternal cohesion with the great Lenin's glorious party and the land of the Soviets, stronghold of peace and of the world revolutionary process.

Having entered a new stage of the revolution, we must resolve many problems, both theoretical and practical. This is why in our party today there is an ever-broader and ever-stronger movement to study the classic works by the founders of scientific socialism, the experience of fraternal parties and mainly the CPSU, and the decisions of the 4th and 5th VCP Congresses. At the same time we are learning to manage the economy and society and constantly improving the skills of practical leadership.

New forces joined our militant ranks during the campaign in the VCP to issue party cards. Hundreds of thousands of people, mainly from the Vietnam Communist Youth Union, have been admitted to the VCP in the last few years. The new blood has supplemented and joined the ranks of leading workers in all sectors. We see this as an important guarantee for the victory of the revolution.

We estimate that by the end of the eighties we will have scaled the planned heights of the first stage of our revolution. Although we are faced with many complicated problems and we have to overcome significant difficulties, the Vietnamese people, headed by their tested vanguard, the VCP, are looking to the future with optimism.

CSO: 1807/187

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO STOP CORRUPT BUSINESS PRACTICES

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 9 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Thu Van of Haiphong: "Let Us Turn on the Red Light"]

[Text] In the last few years, in circulation and distribution, export and import, all "fences" were torn down as business was conducted in a disorderly manner and in the wrong direction, which revealed many wrong things in management.

In Haiphong an outstanding fact was that the ward and district commercial corporations and subward marketing cooperatives had the tendency to go after value and to underestimate the need to serve production and to provide services. Some localities, in the name of the state and collective, pooled capital and did business for profits, which they divided among themselves. As business was conducted, there were loopholes in and neglecting of management, which allowed private business people to dump goods of bad and poor quality and to take the good ones in their place from the state. Goods were exchanged in the wrong manner: for example, 120 tons of wheat flour, 1,600 tons of cement, 3,000 meters of cotton materials, etc. were shipped to the South to be sold, or many kinds of unnecessary and poor-quality goods were bought there and shipped to the North, which meant millions of dong of capital got stuck. The practice of taking goods from the state for internal distribution still continued; for instance, 3,380 meters of cotton materials of various kinds were sold to staff members, the prices of 1,896 cans of milk were reduced for internal sales, etc. More shocking was the fact that a food store had distributed to its own staff members 2,258 suits of all kinds, or an average of 68 suits per person! A number of organs, corporations and enterprises maintained very loose management of materials and equipment; were engaged in business in a rush; and took materials, machinery, equipment and raw materials from the state to exchange for other things without being in a position to do so. As an example, a manufacturing enterprise had as many as 18 sales and exchange contracts with different units and localities from the North to the South, but so far none of such contracts have been fully settled yet. More

than 154 tons of iron and steel, 3,800 kilograms of diesel oil, 4,448 kilograms of solders, nearly 3 tons of cement, 11,497 scales of different kinds left the factories without being accounted for so far. Enterprise G. used 3 business people as pilots, in the course of bargaining and exchanging spent 56,000 dong to pay them and also paid 168,667 dong to its cadres for fulfilling procedural requirements, meals and shipment of 3,500 meters of fake leather, 4,298 kilograms of barley seeds and 5.4 tons of wheat flour to remote corners and alleys in the southern provinces for exchanging purposes.

It is obvious that the state has suffered from losses while some individuals have reaped tremendous profits. Cadres in large numbers "have fallen" as they rushed into this sort of doing business. We think that it is time to turn on a strong red light to prevent, correct and totally control this practice and to handle it in time.

5598

CSO: 4209/263

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DISORDERLY COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES BEFORE TET DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Hong Nguyen, of Hanoi, in "Readers' Letters" Column: "Market Management in PreTet Days"]

[Text] In these preTet days, the streets of Hanoi have become more crowded. People come here from the suburbs and some other localities to buy merchandises to celebrate the Tet. In addition to state stores and marketing cooperatives, many private individuals have appeared and have freely opened shops to do business. At these shops, genuine and fake merchandises are mixed up and prices are set at one's own convenience. Women peddlers display baskets which take up much space on sidewalks and obstruct circulation. Since recently, certain traders have used pushcarts similar to those belonging to state stores so that buyers can hardly distinguish them [from state store clerks]. Private traders also wear aprons, possess scales and post up price lists.

Many private shops accept "consignment" goods, thrive under many forms and are even equipped with counters belonging to mass organizations and marketing cooperatives in the wards. Since private individuals sell their own merchandises simultaneously with the "consignment" goods without being subjected to any guidance, they use pressure to obtain a low price from the owners of consignment goods and subsequently make a profit by selling them at a higher price to people who need such goods. In some instances, they can make a profit ranging between 50 and 70 dong from a meter of fabric and between 200 and 300 dong from a suit of clothes. Noteworthy is the fact that these consignment goods include those which are uniformly managed by the state and which have been sneaked out of state warehouses or illegally imported from foreign countries. From the beginning of O Cau Den Road to Cho Hom Street, there are too many people and shops dealing in bicycle spare parts, tires and inner tubes. The number of bogus merchandises surpasses that of genuine ones and their prices also differ widely. Sometimes a merchandise bought at a high price is unusable because bogus goods look nicer than the genuine ones, not to speak of the presence of decoys and intermediaries who entice buyers to make mistakes. The areas of Duong Nam Bo, Hang Ngang, Hang Dao,

Ta Hien and Ngo Gach Streets are as crowded as a market and are used by illegal traders to carry out their activities. If this situation is allowed to go on, the prices of goods may soar further from now to the Tet holidays.

It is necessary that the control forces including public security agents, army men and the commercial and financial agencies' personnel closely coordinate and eagerly carry out their activities to control private shops and to dissuade them from raising prices unilaterally. The market management organ must also intensify and strengthen its activities during the preTet period.

9332

CSO: 4209/247

AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] In proportion to the amount of gasoline, oil and special-use materials supplied each year by the state, the marine products sector could have only obtained half of its present gross output of marine products. However, one of the reasons for the fulfillment of the state plan is the efforts of this sector to step up the export of marine products and to achieve a balance [between state material supplies and product output]. In 1982, the export value of marine products fulfilled 205.5 percent of the plan norm--which was nearly double the export value in 1981, more than triple that in 1980 and nearly double that in 1976 when high norms were attained from both the points of view of output and export value. Almost all of the import goods were constituted by gasoline, oil, fishing nets, threads and materials used especially in the production of marine products. The foreign currency value of special materials supplied to the local marine products sector represented 86.9 percent [of the total value of the same supplies to the entire sector]. In the 2-year period of 1981-82, 11 provinces and special zones in South Vietnam including Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Long An, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Nai, Vung Tau-Con Dao, Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Binh Tri Thien made development investments to obtain additional equipment composed of more than 1,000 sea- and riverbed dragnets, 595 [regular] shrimp nets, 320 shrimp raking nets, 7 big-fish nets, 427 lead-weighted encircling-drawing nets, 528 shark fishing hooks, 36 flying-fish nets, 70 dragnets, 100 latticed nets and over 150 net ships and boats. The shrimp breeding areas were expanded in many localities. With over 6,000 hectares of watered land used to breed shrimp, Minh Hai Province expanded the shrimp breeding business under different forms by combining one [area unit of] rice planting with one [area unit of] shrimp breeding, one [area unit of] salt production with one [area unit of] shrimp breeding or one [area unit of] coconut planting with one [area unit of] shrimp breeding or by merely specializing in shrimp breeding. Through importation, the [marine products] sector in many provinces not only achieved a balance [between import and export] for itself but also helped the provinces overcome difficulties and start creating an equilibrium among a number of socio-economic sectors.

The marine products sector imported for the provinces over 5,000 tons of cement, 1,000 tons of iron and steel and 1,500 tons of fertilizers and secured millions of rubles and dollars to buy additional fertilizers, insecticides and consumer goods.

In 1982, 15 out of 23 provinces and cities and 21 out of 24 refrigerator plants and state fishing enterprises fulfilled the export goods delivery plan. By intensifying export and taking versatile measures, the marine products sector in many localities effected rational changes, raised a cash and merchandise fund and created the necessary conditions to buy additional production means to meet the requirements of production and the people's life.

In 1982, Minh Hai contributed 120 million dong to the provincial budget while Nghia Binh, Hau Giang and Dong Nai contributed 43, 30 and 20 million dong respectively to their own provincial budgets. Many state installations owned a capital and used it to widen their production scale and to develop their trade, thus providing jobs to laborers and increasing the latter's income.

9332

CSO: 4209/247

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES CONCENTRATED COLLECTIVE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Heighten Economic Effectiveness of Collective Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] Overall development based on grain and food products as the central factors is a production and business guideline for agricultural cooperatives. Animal husbandry and crop cultivation are two principal production sectors which are closely interrelated and which help and promote each other's simultaneous development. Many party resolutions have pointed out the need to gradually achieve a balance between crop cultivation and animal husbandry and to elevate animal husbandry to the rank of a large-scale socialist production sector.

In pursuance of the party resolutions and state policy, concentrated animal husbandry by agricultural cooperatives has been developed rapidly. In the northern provinces alone, there are nearly 3,000 cooperatives which raise livestock--mainly hogs--and which represent about 27 percent of this total number of cooperatives, in general, and as many as 80 percent of this total in the delta, in particular. Many collective livestock raising farms have developed satisfactorily; they are, for example, the cooperatives of Hong Quang and Khanh Phu (Ha Nam Ninh Province), Vu Thang and Thanh Ne (Thai Binh Province), Tu Trung and Tho Tang (Vinh Phu Province), Dinh Lan and Hoang Phu (Thanh Hoi Province) and Van Quan and Song Phuong (Hanoi) which have supplied an additional amount of products to society, derived a profit from their business activities and accumulated capital for the cooperatives' funds. Animal husbandry has provided a large volume of fertilizers for the crop cultivation sector to widen the scope of intensive cultivation. Beside cooperatives which have carried out concentrated animal husbandry satisfactorily, there are many localities which have failed to achieve any economic effectiveness through animal husbandry and have even sustained continuous losses. This situation has had a bad influence and has slowed down the development rate of collective animal husbandry.

Though concentrated animal husbandry is a progressive form of business, it will exercise some effect only if material-technical conditions exist to make it possible to increase the productivity of the raised animals and

that of labor. The most important factors are breeds, feed, veterinary service and prophylactic measures. The reason many installations have carried out concentrated animal husbandry unsatisfactorily is their failure to pay attention to the above-mentioned factors and their tendency to achieve only quantitative results without taking care to strike an overall balance, especially a sound proportion between the sources of feed and the scale of the cattle herd. Hogs have been hungry and have grown up slowly because of an insufficient feed ration and lack of care. While many other localities have used only four grain feed units to produce 1 kg of meat, the above-mentioned installations have spent from 8 to 10 feed units and more [to produce the same amount of meat].

In 1982, animal husbandry--especially that which was carried out by individual households--developed along the lines of high economic effectiveness and produced a greater weight of pen-leaving hogs than in the previous years. After being raised for 6 months, each crossbred hog weighed between 80 and 100 kgs. Domestic animals gained weight each month and had a heavy weight on leaving the pen after being raised in the shortest period of time. This breeding method reduced production expenditures, especially concerning feed, made it possible to raise many litters a year and consequently lowered the rate of depreciation of pens and farms.

To achieve high productivity in the field of animal husbandry, it is necessary to fulfill some key requisites such as the availability of piglets of good breeds and stable sources of feed and the application of a progressive technique by feeding hogs according to both quantitative and qualitative standards, by preventing and controlling epizootics and by protecting the herd of domestic animals.

Agricultural cooperatives have been allowed to set aside 10 to 15 percent of their land to produce feed to raise cattle. For many years, we have built a number of essential material-technical bases such as breeding and feed processing installations, pens and farms, veterinary facilities and a network designed to prevent and control epizootics. If the production, processing and management of the sources of feed are carried out satisfactorily and if the existing installations are organized and used well, it will be possible to develop collective animal husbandry rapidly and to achieve a higher economic effectiveness. Rationally organizing production and improving management are measures to be taken to ensure a rapid increase in animal husbandry from both the quantitative and qualitative points of view. In view of the peculiar conditions in each locality, cooperatives may raise sows simultaneously with meat hogs or may raise only sows to provide good-quality piglets for the cooperative members' families; they will also be able to achieve a sound proportion between the herd of domestic animals and the scope of crop cultivation and to link collective and household animal husbandry together closely. The collective animal husbandry sector will help cattle raising households in matters of breeds and mixed feed, by taking measures to prevent and control epizootics and by developing the strength of animal husbandry by cooperative members' families along the lines of in-depth exploitation and increased productivity; the collective sector will apply the system of end-product

contract with labor groups and individual laborers for various tasks such as the production and processing of feed and the rearing of domestic animals; it will heighten the laborers' sense of responsibility for production, associate their income with the product made and continuously strive to raise the animal husbandry output and to lower the production cost. To heighten the economic effectiveness of collective animal husbandry, it is also necessary to rapidly increase the volume and quality of stable manure destined for the crop cultivation sector.

Collective animal husbandry is a business activity of agricultural cooperatives. Its ultimate objective is to produce an economic effect, to increase the amount of products for the benefit of society and to contribute to enriching the cooperatives and to increasing their members' income. This objective has been manifested by realities in many cooperatives which have carried out concentrated animal husbandry satisfactorily. It is necessary to eliminate two incorrect attitudes: Either developing concentrated animal husbandry in a formalistic manner without performing business accounting or showing hesitancy, fearing that concentrated animal husbandry will incur losses and failing to create animal husbandry conditions with a view to fully using land, labor and the byproducts of crop cultivation to produce foodstuffs for society and make a profit for the cooperative. To eliminate the tendency to carry out animal husbandry in a formalistic manner with attention being paid solely to quantities and to shift vigorously to an animal husbandry method with high economic effectiveness based on the application of a progressive technique, on the existence of livestock raising farms on a rational scale and also on increased productivity--that is a sound guideline which will transform collective animal husbandry into a profitable business of agricultural cooperatives.

9332

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS SECTOR SETS 1983 GOALS

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Highly Developing Self-Reliance in Rising To Outstandingly Complete the 1983 Mission"]

[Text] Our entire sector has just experienced an extremely difficult year in production. However, illuminated by the correct policy of the Fifth Party Congress and with a spirit of creative initiative, small industry and handicrafts has not only stood firmly in the face of economic confusion but has risen to overcome every difficulty and continued to strongly and rapidly develop production--winning great victories:

Of 40 provinces and cities, 34 have completed and exceeded planned levels for 1982.

The output value of small industry and handicrafts of the entire nation is 5.6 billion dong, exceeding the state plan by 6.7 percent and an increase of 33 percent over 1981.

Export goods exceeded planned levels by 26.3 percent with an increase of 80 percent over 1981.

Seventeen provinces surpassed the 100 million dong level (there were 13 in 1981).

More than 80 districts surpassed the 10 million dong level.

An additional 150,000 new laborers were trained and absorbed.

The figures above truly have significance: they not only point out an increase in many more products for society but along with agriculture and other economic sectors contribute toward further achieving the strategic goal presented by the Fifth Party Congress: to solve the problems of food, clothing and consumer goods for society and export goods for the state; and the victories above also give us experience in overcoming difficulties and a course for continually advancing under conditions in which the economy of our country still suffers a serious imbalance.

The achievements above are extremely worthy of enthusiasm but at the same time, there are still many shortcomings, specifically: product quality is still low

with even bogus items continuing to appear. Not a few primary level units, especially in the cooperative team and collective area, have failed to fulfill their sales and tax obligations to the state. In the struggle between two ways, many locations are neglectful and lax, including in the ideological aspects, and in managing and continuing to improve small industry and handicrafts socialism, negative expressions are still fairly widespread and slow to overcome.

In locating the reasons for the victories and the shortcomings above, specific and profound analysis is necessary in each local area and in each primary level unit while performing the end-of-year summarization, gaining the necessary experience to create new forward steps in the years to come.

Beginning achievement of the mission and plan for 1983, the keystone year of the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan with extremely fundamental advantages: illuminated by the policy of the Fifth Party Congress and Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the specific policies which the party and state have and will promulgate will surely be a motive force in stimulating the development of small industry and handicrafts.

However, we must fully recognize the difficulties and the still existing great imbalance between the requirements for developing production and the material conditions to assure production (especially material supplies, energy, fuel, etc.). The struggle between the two ways on a scale of all society as well as within this collective economic area will not be easily resolved in one morning or afternoon. With a thorough understanding of the line and policy of the party and state, let us highly develop a spirit of self-reliance and creative initiative, strive to best exploit every potential and continue to promote production at a rapid rate with good quality and reduced costs.

Small industry and handicrafts must be more rationally arranged on a scale of each trade, each local area and each production unit up to an entire nationwide scale; dividing labor and coordinating with state-operated industry, with agriculture and within the sector itself in accordance with a unified plan and project aimed at creating the highest economic effectiveness and overcoming a situation of spontaneous development, duplication, competition, annexation and rejection with each other. Suitable economic alliance forms must be created.

Small industry and handicrafts must be developed everywhere, in the cities, rural area, lowlands and highlands, with different forms, specialized and semi-specialized, giving special attention to the development of small industry and handicrafts at the district level and gradually assisting in creating a district agricultural-industrial structure.

Small-industry and handicrafts must be totally developed but the products must be rich and multifaceted; highly concentrated on essential goods serving the daily lives of the people; solving the problems of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, education, treatment, etc.; and striving during the next few years to emphasize common goods made with native raw materials. Expand and rearrange the trade network with the purpose of serving the people in a convenient manner at a reasonable price; and further raising the quality of export goods.

Small industry and handicrafts must effectively serve the production and repair of production tools for all national economic sectors, primarily service to agricultural production. Socialist transformation as regards small industry and handicrafts must be continually carried out in firm coordination with the arrangement of production reorganization. Individual craftsmen must accept the guidance and management of federations at all levels; and must obey the laws of the state. Primary level collective economic units must be strengthened precisely in accordance with cooperative statutes, eliminating "disguised" forms of collective economy, labor exploitation and avoidance of state obligations.

Within each production unit, on the basis of production reorganization, gradually improve the management apparatus, concentrating on improvement of planning by coordinating planning with the use of market relations with the plan as the central element; and improve income distribution within the primary level unit by precisely coordinating the three interest aspects and overcoming both erroneous tendencies: emphasizing only distribution of income to the individual and neglecting state and collective interests or the reverse. Gradually improving the management apparatus in accordance with the direction above is a strong motive force promoting the active and creative spirit of the laborer.

The three revolutions must be continually, strongly and simultaneously promoted with the scientific and technical revolution as the key in order to achieve modern industry and skilled handicrafts.

The entire sector must strive to achieve:

An output value of 6 billion 500 million dong.

More than 1 billion dong in export goods.

Absorb an additional 200,000 new laborers.

One hundred districts exceeding the 10 million dong level.

Fulfill tax and product sales obligations to the state.

This is the objective expressed in the most specific and concentrated manner of the 1983 production emulation movement: let the entire sector move in the direction of that objective with efforts for successful achievement.

7300

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

QUANG NAM-DA NANG PROVINCE PROMOTES SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 p 5

[Excerpt from article by Tran Van Thang, Head of the Small Industry and Handicrafts Federation of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Strongly advances"]

[Text] The road traveled: after only a little more than 7 years of economic transformation, construction and development, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province in general and the small industry and handicrafts sector in particular have made a fairly long and fundamental step forward.

From the too modest figures of 1976: with not more than 36 million dong in capital, 137 primary level cooperative units, cooperative teams and cooperation teams with 6,322 laborers achieved a total output value of about 60 million dong; to the present time, all have fairly well exceeded their initial figures; with a total investment capital in the collective area of about 235,678,000 dong, there are 759 primary level units with 74,324 laborers, and the total output value of the entire sector has been raised to more than 320 million dong.

The reason why the Quang Nam-Da Nang small industry and handicrafts sector made the worthwhile achievements above was due to many factors, most outstanding of which were:

fairly rich natural potential: with more than 600,000 hectares of forested land and a seacoast running 150 kilometers from north to south, every part assures good activity for countless trades (forestry and marine products processing and the production of bamboo shades, rattan goods, straw brooms, etc. for export); and 1,500 hectares of industrial crops of all varieties: peanuts, pineapples, sugarcane, mulberry, rushes, etc. creating a source of raw materials for development of the food and agricultural product processing sector. Nearly all the raw materials supporting the construction material production sector such as: clay, limestone, coral, laterite, cut stone, jade, sand and gravel, etc. are all available with large reserves.

Labor potential: Quang Nam-Da Nang already has the traditional trades of growing mulberry, raising silkworms, reeling silk, weaving silk, weaving rush mats, making art and handcrafted stone articles, wooden articles, brick, tile, etc. which are readily accepted. The province has created a rank of young laborers with standards for accepting science and technology, engaged in both inventive thought and

inquisitive research; formed into new trades to support the many economic sectors of the developing province. If this factor was not present, it would be difficult in the next few years to transform the handicraft forging furnaces into a complete machine sector with more than 2,000 primary level units and more than 7,000 technical laborers. The sector has self-equipped and manufactures a number of machines to self-equip itself and to support other sectors such as: punch presses, small handle cutters, solder drawing machines, rice threshers, vermicelli processors, bamboo washer-slicers, etc. Many primary level units know how to fully utilize and process discarded materials into raw materials for production such as using soda reduced lime to produce paper, using boi loi wood as a replacement for fat to produce soap, using a cutter to create a source of 3.4 millimeter round steel for producing nails and soldering tips in place of primary product iron, etc.

In the process of developing small industry and handicrafts in the province, Quang Nam-Da Nang has formed a number of concentrated production areas such as Da Nang City and the towns of Hoi An and Tam Ky. Da Nang City itself has 135 of the more than 760 primary level units that achieved 100 million of the 325 million total output value in the entire province.

Nine of the 14 districts achieved 14 million dong and up, including six districts, cities and towns that achieved more than 20 million: Hoa Vang with 30 million, Tam Ky with 30 million, Hoi An with 28 million, Dien Ban with 28 million, etc. Some villages achieved more than 6 million annually such as Dien Thang Village in Dien Ban District which achieved 6.6 million.

Of special interest this year, the highland districts have all made great changes with the two districts of Tien Phuoc and Tra My completing the plan 1 to 2 months ahead of the stipulated schedule: Tien Phuoc achieved 3.1 million, an increase of 67.9 percent over the same period in 1981; and Tra My achieved 4.5 million, a 55.4 percent increase over the same period in 1981. This is an extremely great victory to the small industry and handicrafts sector.

The average rate of increase from 1976 to 1982 was 27.5 percent annually.

The living standards of the cooperative members are relatively assured and the annual average income has risen in a manner corresponding to the production increase rate.

The Quang Nam-Da Nang small industry and handicrafts sector has achieved a number of such worthwhile achievements but still has a number of important unresolved problems:

Although many results have been obtained, they do not match the labor and raw material potentials.

Because production still does not rely on a plan and project basis but still pursues profits, a number of goods have become stagnated: soap, sauces, aluminum goods, etc.

Because a number of small industry and handicrafts goods sectors producing export and consumer goods and using local raw materials have not been emphasized

to the proper degree, their rate of development is not yet high.

Development is not yet balanced between the individual and collective areas and the problem of individual household management is not yet firm, leading to a situation of poor or irregular quality products.

Although the provincial federation has put forth many methods and actively supervised each unit and primary level facility, it has not yet been sensitive in promptly proposing the legitimate requirements of the primary level units to the local administrations.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORTATION SECTOR OVERFULFILLS 1982 PLAN

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 9 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Tan Long: "A New-Year Visit to Air Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] Is Sector Losing Money?

I came to the Transportation Department of the Civil Aviation General Department at a time when an atmosphere of emulation prevailed, with the target being to fulfill the 1982 passengers-transporting plan ahead of schedule.

Department Chief Colonel Doan Manh Nghi received me in a small room upstairs used as his office. In spite of a lot of gray hair, his tall stature and healthy complexion still revealed a man of lively gesture and glibness. Pointing to a blackboard on the wall on which the weekly flight schedule was written in white chalk, he said:

"As of 15 December, we have transported 174,080 passengers. At the present time, there is an average of 620 passengers a day. Therefore, if nothing unusual happened, in about 10 more days we would have reached the goal of having transported 180,000 passengers in 1982."

With a smile, he continued: "In fact, the state plan assigned to us projected only 150,000 passengers, which we surpassed a month ago. But because of passengers' needs and the ability of the general department to ensure gasoline, oil, aircraft and the technical aspects, service, etc., the Civil Aviation General Department explained the situation to the state and affirmed its determination to take 30,000 additional passengers."

And he expressed a great sense of self-confidence:

"I can assure you that the overfulfillment of this new goal has been within the reach of the civil aviation sector."

"How about the 'business' of Vietnam's civil aviation? Do you have profit-and-loss accounting?"

"Oh yes," Nghi answered, with a calm voice and again a smile, "how can we do business without accounting, while dealing with economic matters?"

Nghi thus helped me to have an answer to my concern. Using its own business methods, which perhaps are different from those of any other countries, the Vietnamese civil aviation sector did not let the state make up for any losses. The sector as a whole realized that its first political task was to obtain good economic results and to promote its continued development through self-sufficiency and self-strengthening. Otherwise the capital and means invested by the state would "shrink" and its operations could be declining because of excessive costs. For the Transportation Department, the most outstanding importance was how to achieve the highest rate of use of seats in its airliners. This rate was raised from 75-82.5 percent in the period from 1977 to 1981 to 88.1 percent in 1982. And generally speaking, the sector would surely make profits if the rate obtained were 75 percent or more. Last year, it not only made profits but also contributed to the state nearly 10 million dollars in foreign currencies. Those were the results of efforts made by the entire general department and by individual departments, flight management, flight groups, technical rear service, etc. The Transportation Department alone made contributions in the form of new improvements in the way it served passengers and more obviously in the operations of the ticket office.

Is Buying Tickets Easy?

Lieutenant Colonel Tran Duy Hoi, deputy chief of the Transportation Department and chief of the Domestic Transportation Office, a man of small stature but tremendous vitality, gave me an "inspection tour" of the domestic flight ticket offices, where passengers would make their first contact with the civil aviation sector. A large room which had been used as the capital city's cultural club was turned into a ticket office. The facility was far from modern. Long benches were placed in front of a wooden counter supporting several booths made of thick glass. Cadres and attendants, male and female, wore dark purple uniforms, with name tags showing their numbers and names. On the walls, bulletin boards provided passengers with what they should know. Hoi explained to me that those simple-looking boards actually were the results of a struggle to "regularize" the patterns and principles of conducting business and dealing with the public which the ticket office had initiated in the previous months. Although they were new changes, they represented a new factor that had active effects on the way things were run here. I entered the room as a passenger coming to buy a ticket and received a warm welcome, handshakes and greetings and questions expressed in a gentle and friendly manner.

Hoi said that in order to contribute to successfully fulfilling the 1982 passengers-carrying plan, his tickets-selling unit applied some changes to the way it served passengers so as to be more suitable for the new situation. It no longer used the 'across the board' method of the first year, when a ticket cost 120 dong; at that time, only those passengers who had fulfilled all procedural requirements were able to buy tickets and there had been no concern about how many passengers and how many airliners needed to carry them. Now as tickets cost as much as 1,500 dong and profit-and-loss accounting is linked with air fares, would it have to know the right way to do business? Not exactly so. The country still encounters many difficulties; communications and transportation have not yet been fully developed. It is not likely that anybody who has money and wants to travel by air should be easily satisfied, but there are priorities and eligibility requirements to be observed. As a result, there must be formalities and documents needed, as well as a strict combination of the passengers-serving goal and business goal of the civil aviation sector. There were some people, including the "business" people, who had tried to buy off cadres and attendants of the ticket office in order to use this means of air transportation to carry out their business "deals." Their negative action could have been very harmful if no measures had been taken to strictly prevent it. This is the reason why the ticket office has once been considered the place where man could easily be "sawed down." In addition, there were other people who, for one reason or another, had used forged documents and false statements of position to buy tickets on a first-priority basis. Knowing such characteristics, the ticket office reorganized itself to become a strong collective capable of overcoming and fighting any negative aspects on the part of cadres and attendants in connection with the tickets-selling job and any influence from without. The Transportation Department "dared" to offer a free ticket to anyone who has reported a case of bribery in connection with ticket selling. But in the entire year of 1982 no such ticket was issued. Making it convenient for passengers and trying to fill all seats in any flight, beginning in June 1982 the ticket office was selling tickets beyond the administrative hours, on the phone and by telegram; delivering tickets to organs and passengers' homes; installing ticket agents in Haiphong; accepting merchandises and baggages at the Transportation Department office prior to the flight date, etc. The benefits brought to the state were really incredible. In only 5 months (from 9 June to 30 November), the ticket office sold in the time beyond the administrative hours 490 tickets for the flights to Tan Son Nhat, Da Nang, Pleiku, Dalat, Nha Trang and Banmethuot at the costs of 618,390 dong and 1,500 dollars (from foreign passengers). The benefits for airline passengers were also numerous. They would just stay home and make a phone call and an airline attendant would come to their homes to sell them tickets. Once there was a young lady who came, with worries reflected on her face, to buy a ticket for flying the next day to Ho Chi Minh City to see her very sick mother and said that she would be willing to sit on the airplane floor if no seat was available and pay any amount of money for that, but she was lucky as the

ticket office tried to help her, for she was able to be on the same flight she had wanted and to pay at the official rate for her ticket.

As I bade goodbye to the Civil Air Transportation Department, I carried with me fine impressions about the positive factors that had been flourishing in an army unit that was doing business. I also understood that the men and women of this unit reached their goal ahead of the schedule assigned in the state plan.

On 24 December, the flight that helped the Vietnamese civil aviation sector to fulfill the 1982 plan for carrying 180,000 passengers was the one that took off from Noi Bai airfield. That was a TU 134 bearing the number of 106 and flying the Hanoi-Tan Son Nhat (Ho Chi Minh City) route. That was also a joyful occasion for all of you in the sector to start the new year, a beautiful flower in the Quy Hoi Spring garden.

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LABOR

MANPOWER 'DEAL' DESCRIBED AS 'PIPELINE SLAVE SUPPLY'

Paris L'UNITE in French 4 Feb 83 p 18

[Article by Georges Boudarel]

[Text] There were rumors, back in 1981, about 500,000 Vietnamese being deported to Siberia, a number of them "undesirables" culled from prison camps: the French press tends to refer to them as the "gas pipeline slaves." The figure, and even more, the fact that it included political prisoners, made observers skeptical. What madness can possibly have possessed the Hanoi government to turn over to a foreign power, be it never so friendly, political opponents who could be turned against it like so many boomerangs? Wasn't China, 15 years ago, as thick as thieves with Vietnam, until, just 4 years ago, it decided to teach Hanoi a memorable "lesson?" Who in Hanoi today can say what the USSR may have in store tomorrow for its allies of today? This, after all, is the USSR, which was never so close to Vietnam as was China during the Fifties. And lastly, when we know that, according to the World Bank, Vietnam ranks among the 14 countries with the lowest living standards in the world, is it really believable that setting off for a new life in a country where living standards are markedly higher than at home is so awful a fate as to require men to be forced into it?

After a long silence, the Vietnam authorities finally provided some information. In late 1981, DOAN KET, the French Vietnamese newspaper, printed the story as "a 90-percent hoax": "The information," said DOAN KET, "stems from something that really did happen: the cooperation program between Vietnam and the European socialist countries." As for the numbers involved, the paper chopped off one of the zeros in the figure cited, making it 50,000. The emigres, it said, had to go through some vocational training before being assigned to work for a company. When that happened, they would have the same rights and advantages as their host-country fellow workers. There were more volunteers than there were jobs available, and the paper even said that there was some trafficking as a result.

This first story evoked skepticism because of its very horror. The second was too rosy to win much of a hearing. With a good year's delay, information from the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Vietnam shed some light on the story. The operation was far from being so disinterested as Hanoi had given inquirers to understand. The workers were in fact recruited under contract to pay Vietnam's debts to its East European allies. The Vietnamese people, who are hard to fool, openly refer to it as the "labor sale." The departures involved what could only be called trafficking. According to the rumor, the first to leave for assignment to the best jobs were the children of well-placed cadres, then, for less popular jobs or places, those who were most generous in greasing official palms. The charge for assignment to East Germany was reportedly 10,000 dong, while the USSR ran to only 3,000. Clearly, we cannot call this either mass deportation to Siberia or a transfer of political prisoners.

Witnesses confirm that this was a hastily mounted operation designed to placate creditors weary of waiting to collect on their accounts, and that the number of people who left was considerably larger than 50,000. The NEW YORK TIMES reported a total of 15,000 Vietnamese for Bulgaria alone. There is no lack of problems surrounding the massive arrival of these Vietnamese workers in their host countries. They got so sticky that one of the two Interflug weekly flights between East Berlin and Hanoi was suspended, indicating -- if not open anger, at least some weariness with this apparently never-ending flow from the far-off land of Vietnam to the Eastern countries. Such minor details as the requirement for payments (sometimes in dollars) for excess baggage on flights would indicate a less friendly climate than before. There are accounts of several more serious incidents. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, where one Vietnamese trainee recently was charged with murdering a doctor and a nurse who wanted to have him sent home. That would amount to nothing more than an inside-page paragraph, had not the sources of information themselves added that the staff personnel at the hospital involved had objected to his repatriation and demanded that he be tried right there in Czechoslovakia.

Vietnamese who have paid to travel to "the brother countries" are very often disappointed. Far from getting training in vocational skills, they are put to work on monotonous and unskilled jobs, and are paid only a meager portion of their wages, a large share of which is withheld by the government. These contract workers do not complain nearly so much about the Siberian cold as they do about their housing and dietary conditions. Their descriptions of the places they live in evoke memories of the transit cities in the darkest days of clandestine immigration into Western Europe. Some Vietnamese living in the FRG have even received letters from distant relatives asking them to send food packages to the USSR to make up for the gross deficiencies in the workers' diet.

Will this human traffic that dare not speak its name be enough to lift the crushing load of Vietnam's foreign debt? Vietnam owes \$2.3 billion to the socialist countries alone. Even though it was entered into by countries with no hard currencies, this deal, when all is said and done, is of the same stripe as those that let certain Third World countries, including China and South Yemen, to pay for part of their oil imports and perhaps get a few dollars to boot by sending their citizens to labor in foreign fields.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HANOI HOSPITAL COMBINES TRADITIONAL AND MODERN MEDICINES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Dr Pham Cung: "Gia Lam Hospital Successfully Combines Traditional Medicine With Modern Medicine"]

[Text] One of the public health installations at the ward and district level that successfully combine traditional medicine with modern medicine for treatment of diseases and scientific research is the Gia Lam General Hospital.

This hospital has a traditional medicine department that has been applying acupuncture, massage and the use of domestic herbs to treatment of cadres and people in the district. Many children with seriously deformed legs, which had prevented them from walking, were treated by acupuncture and later were able to walk and became healthy to the elation of their families. Many patients suffering from arthritis, neurosis, enlarged flank, facial paralysis, etc. were also cured by acupuncture. About herbs, the traditional medicine department obtained good results from using available domestic medical materials to treat acute and chronic diseases.

The ear, nose and throat and dentistry and maxillo-facial surgery departments of the hospital have also harmoniously combined traditional medicine with modern medicine. In the past anesthesia had been used in all surgical procedures involving teeth, throat and tonsils, but now acupuncture has replaced anesthesia. The gynecology and obstetrics department has also applied acupuncture to abortion, cutting and suturing involving the vulva and pain-killing for women in childbirth.

The department of surgery and anesthesiology particularly has scored a lot of success in applying acupuncture to stomach surgery as it was developed by Dr Nguyen Tuat in cooperation with the Hanoi Institute of Traditional Medicine, who has operated on more than 60 patients in the hospital, one of the most popular facilities in Vietnam providing stomach surgery with acupuncture. Many foreign public health delegations have been in the hospital to visit and to learn from it.

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